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Bush Readies 4,000 Troops for Los Angeles Duty, Riot Toll at 37 Dead, \$550 Million in Damage

To Condemn, Or to Pillage? Residents See No Answers In the Madness

By Lynne Duke. LOS ANGELES — Tires screeched somewhere inside a billowing smoke cloud that spread from a burning liquor store and hung over Arlington Avenue.



A National Guardsman standing amid burned-out rubble in a business district of Los Angeles as rioting continued.

Rodney King Federal Units Issues a Call Sent to Help For an End to Local Forces The Killings Quell Unrest

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches. LOS ANGELES — After a 36-hour breakdown of authority, police backed by the National Guard stepped up arrests of looters Friday and began to reassert control of the city.

Jurors Found the Videotape 'Appalling,' but It Didn't Sway Them

Most Americans Say Court Erred

WASHINGTON — An overwhelming majority of Americans, both black and white, believe that the four Los Angeles police officers acquitted of assaulting Rodney G. King should have been found guilty.

By Lou Cannon and Leef Smith

LOS ANGELES — "The videotape," said one of the jurors who exonerated the four Los Angeles police officers in the Rodney G. King beating case, "was just a small portion of the information we had."

A Flood of Racial Anger In Cities Across the Nation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches. The rioting in Los Angeles had a ripple effect nationwide. The governor of Nevada called out the state National Guard on Friday to restore order in Las Vegas after a night of rioting in the city's black neighborhoods that killed two people.

For Moscow Diehards, a Nostalgic March

By Michael Dobbs. MOSCOW — Otkyabr Biryukhov stood in the middle of Red Square on Friday, waving the Red flag as the old Soviet national anthem echoed off the Kremlin walls. For a moment, it was possible for him and thousands of other diehard Communists to imagine that the Soviet Union was alive and well.



BAD OLD MAY DAY — In hangman's hood, Prague protester hammers his point.

Kiosk section containing Radioactive Leak in Bulgarian Reactor, General News, Business/Finance, Money Report, and The Dollar in New York.

PEOPLE National Gallery Names Successor to Brown... Edward Koch, former mayor of New York, confirmed that he was not a candidate for the office...

In Belgrade, Some Rail Against the Stained Serbian Image

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

BELGRADE—Over an embassy dinner here the other day, a middle-aged woman who is a professor at one of Belgrade's leading universities spoke up passionately on the subject of Serbia and its battered image in the world.

"In 1914, we had so many friends in Europe and the United States, and again in 1941," she said, referring to the years when World War I and World War II erupted in the Balkans, and the Serbs aligned themselves with the Western allies.

"In 1948, when Tito broke with Stalin, it was the same. Now, I have to ask myself, why do we not have any allies at all? Are we so terrible that the whole world has to turn its back on us?"

For 10 months, Serbia has borne the brunt of Western condemnation for fanning the civil wars in Croatia and in Bosnia-Herzegovina, two of the four republics that have declared themselves independent.

In the last month, relentless offensives by Serbian paramilitary groups and by the Yugoslav Army, backing Bosnian Serbs in a contest for Bosnian territory, have brought the United States and the European Community to the brink of imposing diplomatic and economic sanctions on Serbia.

For the moment, the threat has receded. On Mon-

day, Serbia joined the mountainous republic of Montenegro in proclaiming a new Yugoslav state less than half the size of the former Yugoslavia, with a constitution that defined the new state's territory as that of Serbia and Montenegro only.

This was accompanied by a declaration that the new Yugoslavia has "no territorial claims" on its neighboring republics, a pledge to settle all disputes peacefully, and senior Serbian officials' statements that they expect Bosnian Serbs to become loyal citizens of an independent Bosnian state.

If the pledges are honored, Serbia—accounting for 9.8 million of the 10.5 million inhabitants of the new Yugoslavia—stands a strong chance of having the new Yugoslav state recognized by the Western powers, and perhaps even of regaining the standing Serbia has long enjoyed in the Western world.

Its offensives in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina have resulted in large numbers of civilian casualties, including summary executions of groups of men, women and children. But before then, Serbia was associated in Balkan history as much as anything with its struggles for freedom—against the Ottoman Empire during nearly 500 years of Turkish rule, on the Allies' side in World War I and against the Germans in World War II.

For many Serbs, the poisoning of Serbia's image has been deeply painful, worse even than the steep

plunge in living standards brought about by the old Yugoslavia's violent disintegration. Little pleases a Serb more than lingering over cups of thick Turkish coffee or thimble-glasses of *shovnica*, a powerful plum brandy, telling a visitor of the legends of old Serbia. The first is the one that is central to Serbia's sense of itself as a proud but endangered nation, the Battle of Kosovo in 1389, in which a Serbian army went down to a glorious defeat at the hands of the invading Turks.

From Kosovo to Jasenovac, the World War II death camp in Croatia where hundreds of thousands of Serbs, Jews and gypsies were killed by the Ustashi fascists who ruled Croatia for the Germans, the Serbs' sense of themselves as a people victimized by history has grown.

Many Serbs believe that the fighting in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, on behalf of Serbs living outside Serbia, is a continuation of that history, a new example of Serbs having to take to arms to defend their homes and culture.

Among Croats in Croatia, and the Muslim Slavs and Croats who form the majority in Bosnia-Herzegovina, as well as among Westerners who have witnessed the fighting, this version of events is seen as a distortion. In this view, the notion of Serbs outside Serbia as mortally threatened by other ethnic groups has enabled some Serbs to support, or at least

to rationalize, policies under which Serbian paramilitary units have engaged in a campaign of terror.

In Serbia, too, the months of fighting have eroded popular support, even among people who backed the idea of supporting the Bosnian and Croatian Serbs. At least 100,000 young Serbian men have fled abroad or into hiding to avoid conscription, and many conversations with Serbs in Serbia quickly turn to expressions of disgust at outrages committed by Serbian forces.

Most Serbs insist that the atrocities have been matched by those of the Croats and the Muslim Slavs, who have also often terrorized and killed civilians during the fighting. But there is a strong sense among Serbs that what has happened has besmirched Serbia's name.

The dismay has spread even among those considered to be supporters of Slobodan Milosevic, the Serbian president. Dobrica Cosic, the writer of novels about Serbia in the two world wars, said that although the fighting in Bosnia and Croatia had been started by the Croats and Muslim Slavs, Serbia would rue what it had done in response.

"I cannot accept that we Serbs are satanists and criminals and barbarians," he said, referring to what he described as one-sided Western reporting. "But I am deeply unhappy that our role has been tainted by these criminal acts."

Unions Assail Kohl, Vow Wider Strike

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT—German union leaders lashed out at Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Friday in May Day rallies across the country, vowing to extend the strike next week to affect more services, possibly including airports.

Tens of thousands of people turned out for the rallies, a regular feature of the workers' holiday May 1, and the police had to fight off stone-throwing rioters in Berlin, where leftists and rightists turned violent.

"Whoever keeps playing with fire will set the whole country ablaze," said Monika Wulf-Mathies, chief of the public workers' union, which is spearheading the strike wave, at a rally in Kiel.

The number of strikers dropped to 110,000 Friday, from a peak of 215,000 Wednesday, but the union promised "stronger and wider" actions for the second week if the government continued to stand firm.

Union officials said airports, including the busy international airport in Frankfurt, were in their strike plans, but they did not give any dates.

A Frankfurt airport spokeswoman said a strike would begin Sunday, but the public service union declined to confirm the timing, Reuters reported.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the ultimate employer of many of the striking public service workers, has so far shown no signs of bending to union pressure. On Friday he pleaded for more "solidarity," asking why it was not possible for unions "in one of the world's rich-

est countries" to forgo at least part of annual income growth for a limited period of time.

For their part, several union leaders said workers were bearing too much of the cost of reunification and the reconstruction of Eastern Germany.

Franz Steinkühler, chairman of IG Metall, the country's largest union, said at a rally in Essen that the current plans to finance reunification amounted to "an immense project to redistribute" wealth from the bottom to the top of the income ladder.

He asserted that workers had contributed more than 80 percent of the 90 billion Deutsche marks in additional tax receipts collected by the government last year to pay for reunification.

Miss Wulf-Mathies said industry was trying to "cash in three times" from the workers through lower wages, higher prices and support for taxes that disproportionately affect wage earners.

"No one can be surprised if the joy over unity turns into frustration and the hope for democracy crumbles into fear," she said.

Government spokesmen joined the unions to take aim at industrialists for not doing enough to support reunification. Norbert Blum, labor minister and a member of Mr. Kohl's conservative Christian Democratic Union, said at a rally that Western German companies had 670 billion DM (\$506 billion) at their disposal in 1991 but had only invested 30 billion in Eastern Germany, an amount roughly equal to interest income.

Union leaders and economists have long maintained that German companies have reaped great profits from the early economic surge spurred by reunification but have used little of it to invest in Eastern Germany.

The government found some consolation in preliminary inflation figures showing that the rate had cooled to an annual rise of 4.5 percent in April from 4.8 percent in March.

Mr. Kohl hopes to bring inflation below 4 percent by the end of the year and, as a result, is reluctant to give ground to the striking workers. The government has offered a raise of 4.8 percent while the union is asking for 9.5 percent.



President Boris N. Yeltsin, left, giving the Russian nuclear submarine *Granit* a once-over during a visit to a shipyard in Severodvinsk.

Yeltsin Hardens Stance in Feud With Legislature

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW—President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia has lambasted the country's supreme legislature as a "talking shop where very little gets decided" and has suggested that it be abolished.

Speaking to a group of steelworkers in the northern Russian town of Cherepovets, Mr. Yeltsin said he favored holding a new constitutional referendum on a new constitution that would abolish the legislature, the Congress of People's Deputies.

During a session earlier this month, the Congress, which is dominated by conservatives, attacked Mr. Yeltsin's reformist government and unsuccessfully tried to derail his radical economic program. While Mr. Yeltsin eventually prevailed, his supporters have urged Mr. Yeltsin to take on the Congress through nationwide elections.

Some advisers, however, have argued that while Mr. Yeltsin now

appears strong enough to win such a contest, the country cannot afford the full-scale political battle it would entail.

Mr. Yeltsin had been somewhat conciliatory toward the Congress when the session ended two weeks ago, commenting in a speech April 21 that he would have supported calls for a referendum of no confidence in the Congress only if it had not in the end supported his reform package.

His comments Thursday and his call for the workers to collect signatures in favor of a constitutional referendum appeared to mark a toughening of his attitude.

A proposed new constitution would abolish the 1,060-member Congress, a holdover from the old Soviet system, and create a presidential system, with a strong executive and an equal, but not superior, legislature, similar to the U.S. system. Under the current system, the

Congress is at the top of the government structure in Russia, able to restrict Mr. Yeltsin's powers, with his cabinet and a smaller, two-chamber standing parliament under it.

"Nowhere else in the world does such a thing exist—a parliament and a Congress," Mr. Yeltsin told the workers, who laughed when he said he could not publicly utter the word he would like to use to evaluate it.

Most lawmakers agree that there is still a majority in support of the Russian aid package, but that majority is beginning to wilt in the heat of the election season.

Representative Dante B. Fascell, a Florida Democrat, noted that the administration had asked that the legislation be finished in time for the visit of President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia to the United States on June 16 and 17. "That's quite a tall order," he told Mr. Baker.

4 Die in Swiss Avalanche

Reuters

GENEVA—At least four people were killed and many others injured Friday when an avalanche in eastern Switzerland swept a tourist bus and several cars off a road, the police said. The slide occurred near the Fluela Pass on the road from Davos to Livigno, Italy.

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In House, the Followers Lead

With Careers in Mind, They Bow to Subpoena on Bank

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The leaders of the House of Representatives wanted to resist. The followers did not.

The leaders tried to look after the House as an institution. The other members preferred to look after their own careers.

That is the quickest explanation of what happened when the House voted 284 to 131, to comply with a subpoena from the Justice Department asking for records of every check written on the now-closed House Bank between July 1988 and October 1991.

Indeed, dozens of members who voted Wednesday to comply with the subpoena regarded it as an improper "fishing expedition" but one they could not effectively resist.

For months, some Democrats have faulted the House speaker, Thomas S. Foley of Washington, for not maintaining the posture that the bank's tolerance of dubious checks posed for all of them and faulted him for being thoughtful and judicious but not political enough.

A Texas, John W. Bryant, took the floor four weeks ago to complain that the speaker was not defending the House adequately. Mr. Foley certainly is not succeeding in defending the House against what he and most Democrats see as irresponsible misbehavior by a zealous Justice Department. But on Wednesday night, Mr. Bryant voted to surrender the records.

Yes, there are complaints about

the leadership, but basically the followership has the leadership it wants, leaders who plead with them but do not order them about.

The demand that Mr. Foley become a stronger, firmer leader is not easily squared with the independent search for survival that marks the House today.

His circumstances were made almost impossible when the Republican leader, Robert H. Michel of

Illinois, changed his mind and abandoned the view that, at the very least, the subpoena was excessive because it sought records of members with no overdrafts.

Mr. Michel had agreed with Mr. Foley on that point, though he had not gone as far as the speaker in contending that the constitution's command of a separation of powers was threatened.

For months, the counterpoint to the Democratic complaints about Mr. Foley has been Republicans grumbling that their leader, Mr. Michel, has been too liberal in a cozy, cooperative, institutionalist relationship.

So this week, when the House came back to town, Mr. Michel got an earful from other Republican leaders who wanted to comply with the subpoena.

Republicans were less impressed with the separation of powers argument than Mr. Foley was.

But political maneuvering did interfere in how they saw the question. First, Republicans have a lot more faith that a Republican Jus-

ice Department will protect lawmakers' privacy than Democrats do. Second, the bank has been their issue all along.

It is not that the privacy issue is of no concern to Republicans. Jerry Lewis of California, head of the Republican caucus, acknowledged lingering concern. With eight lawyers, eight FBI agents and five accountants looking at records, "there ain't no secrets in this town," he said.

That was not as severe a description as one Democrat offered in their caucus. He said the subpoena vote should be called "the great divorce resolution of 1992" because if the prosecutors found any checks to girl friends or lingerie shops, they would surely reach the press.

Republicans, especially James V. Hansen of Utah, the party's leader on the bank inquiry, had more faith in the prosecutors.

And although it did not alter the subpoena, Mr. Michel got Malcolm R. Willey, the special counsel heading the criminal investigation, to promise to return the records of the 170 members with no overdrafts and to "meticulously guard the confidentiality and integrity of all these records, being aware that they are not only covered by grand jury secrecy but are the personal records of another branch of government."

But the privacy issues, Mr. Lewis said, did not matter as much as "a very significant difficulty the House is faced with: its own credibility."

NEWS ANALYSIS

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Guerrillas loyal to the dissident fundamentalist Gulbuddin Hekmatyar peering from a Kabul jail cell.

Chief Tells Afghans To 'Forget the Past'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KABUL — Jubilant crowds cheered Afghanistan's new president, Sigatullah Mojaddidi, when he walked through Kabul's muddy streets and led the first Friday prayers since the collapse of the former Communist government.

Mr. Mojaddidi made his first public appearance since Tuesday, when the old government handed over power after 14 years of civil war, despite continued fighting against fundamentalist rebels south of the capital.

"War is finished, it is the time of peace," he said, speaking at Kabul's central Pul-i-Khishti mosque, before several thousand people. "It is the time of cease-fire. We should come and join together. Our biggest responsibility is to reconstruct our country."

He also hinted at a pardon for Major General Najibullah, the deposed president. "Let us forget the past," Mr. Mojaddidi said. "There should be a general amnesty for everybody."

It was the first time he had indicated that General Najibullah might not be excluded from the amnesty he announced Tuesday for members of the former Soviet-installed government. At that time, Mr. Mojaddidi said the people would decide General Najibullah's fate. The general has been hiding in a UN compound here since April 16.

"If Najibullah will be punished, if Najibullah will be killed, what will we get from this?" Mr. Mojaddidi asked. "But if we give him an amnesty and he returns to God, to religion, to repent, maybe he can serve in the field somehow."

Mr. Mojaddidi revealed more of his views on Islamic rule, cautioning Afghans to avoid choosing a woman as their leader.

Mr. Mojaddidi revealed more of his views on Islamic rule, cautioning Afghans to avoid choosing a woman as their leader.

"The weakest nations in the world are those that had a woman as a leader," he said. "It doesn't mean that Islam is against women, on the contrary it respects them and says they are equal to men."

"But I hope there will be no misunderstanding," he said. "Men and women have the same rights."

He also said the mujahidin guerrillas and militia who captured Kabul last Saturday would leave the city and be replaced by regular police. This drew cheers from people who have seen homes and marketplaces looted by fighters of the loose alliance that has taken over.

He appealed to the forces of the radical fundamentalist Gulbuddin Hekmatyar to stop fighting.

Mr. Hekmatyar has rejected the power-sharing agreement reached by a coalition of mujahidin forces in Pakistan last month.

At Kabul airport, a Red Cross aircraft that had been due to fly out and fetch about 10 doctors and nurses from Pakistan was grounded by shrapnel from a rocket attack on Thursday. The United Nations plane, which received only minor damage in the attack, flew out Friday instead. (Reuters, AFP, AP)

BRIEFS

Bosnian Clashes

...clashes between Bosnian Serbs and Muslims...

Reported in 1991

...number of members who voted Wednesday to comply with the subpoena...

Change in EC Pact

...Friday night, Mr. Bryant voted to complain that the speaker was not defending the House adequately...

Neil in Sierra Leone

...Sierra Leone...

L UPDATE

...L UPDATE...

U.S. Navy Stymied in Inquiry on Sex Assault

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Despite overwhelming evidence of sexual assault and misconduct at a convention of navy and Marine aviators in Las Vegas in September, investigators have been frustrated in their attempts to identify the culprits because of "blowing ranks and obfuscation" on the part of most who attended, according to U.S. Navy officials.

A report on the seven-month inquiry by the Naval Investigative Service found evidence that at least 26 women, half of them naval officers, said they were sexually assaulted while running a "gauntlet" of drunken military aviators in the third-floor hallway of the Las Vegas Hilton, where the three-day convention was held.

Nevertheless, according to the report, "there is still little understanding of the nature, severity and number of assaults which occurred involving both civilians and officers."

A common thread running through the overwhelming majority of interviews was — "What's the big deal?"

The navy also released 2,000 pages of investigative documents describing scenes of public sex and squadron "hospitality suites" in which striptease dancers and pornographic films provided the entertainment.

The navy and the Marine Corps, which considered the convention a "professional development seminar" and allowed aviators to attend on navy time, provided free transportation to Las Vegas on military aircraft for 1,700 of the estimated 5,000 participants. The event is sponsored by the Tailhook Association, a private group named for the hook used by carrier-based planes to snag the cable that allows them to land.

Investigators interviewed more than 1,500 navy and Marine officers who attended the convention. But navy officials said Thursday that it was unlikely that more than a handful, and perhaps only one or two, would receive any serious punishment.

"Except for a small number of junior officers, few participants interviewed during the investigation would talk openly about their activities or the activities they witnessed," said the naval inspector general, Rear Admiral George W. Davis 6th, in the report.

According to the report, "a number" of officers refused to have their pictures taken for use in the investigation, and "some commanding officers refused to order their officers to be photographed."

"Closing ranks and obfuscation were the predominant responses," the report said.

Senior navy officials expressed shock over the findings and said it was clear that many of the aviators had lied to protect themselves or their friends.

"Apparently, no one who went to Tailhook went to the third floor, or if they did they didn't know anyone else who was there," said J. Daniel Howard, the undersecretary of the navy, in an interview. "I frankly think that many of them simply did not understand the severity of what took place."

H. Lawrence Garrett 3d, the secretary of the navy, and Admiral Frank B. Kelso 2d, the chief of naval operations, said in announcing the investigation last autumn that they were covering the relationship with the Tailhook group and later announced a new "zero tolerance" policy on sexual harassment.

For Burma's Opposition Leader, Arrest Is the Stuff of Legend

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

RANGOON — Her neighbors say it was long ago that they last heard piano music from the home of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi.

Some diplomats say she sold the piano to raise money. Others report that she gave the piano away to a friend. Whatever the reason, "all we heard is silence," a worried neighbor said.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, 46, regarded by her supporters as Burma's most important symbol of hope, has been under house arrest since July 1989, held incommunicado in her family's compound here on the shores of Inya Lake.

The military government has made it clear that it will not release Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, who was awarded the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize for her nonviolent campaign to establish democracy here, unless she renounces politics and agrees to leave the country.

The problem for the government is that while Daw Aung San Suu Kyi is out of sight here, she is never out of mind.

It was announced last weekend that she will soon be permitted to see her husband, Michael Aris, a British professor, and two sons for the

first time since January 1990. Her sacrifice has only added to the ardor of supporters here who risk their freedom if they dare even utter her name in public.

In a nation of inveterate storytellers, the circumstances of her detention and the way she spends her days have become the subject of endless discussion, speculation and rumor, and added to her legend.

An Asian diplomat said the government "doesn't understand how her house arrest is only making her a brave martyr, solidifying her support."

The two-story gray-brown villa at 56 University Avenue, a leafy street that crosses through Rangoon University, is guarded by troops.

Seven wooden sentry boxes have been built close to each other along the street in front of the compound, manned at all hours by edgy, unsmiling soldiers carrying bayonets and wearing helmets even in the brutal April heat.

Thick barbed wire is strung along several sawhorses in front of the sentry boxes. Photographs of the house and the guard posts are banned.

At the end of the avenue, the government has put up a large billboard that reads, both in

English and Burmese, "Anyone Who Gets Riotous, Destructive and Unruly Is Our Enemy."

The enemy, the government wants to make clear, is the woman whose silent vigil goes on a few hundred feet away.

Diplomats, who will not discuss their methods for obtaining information about Daw Aung San Suu Kyi for fear of adding to her troubles, say she was last seen in November, when she was allowed to leave her house under military escort to pay respects to an uncle who had just died.

The dead man was the brother of Aung San, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's father and the soldier often described as the father of modern Burma.

To avoid the possibility that she might be seen on the street, armed soldiers took her from the house shortly after 4 A.M. and drove her to her late uncle's home. There she was allowed to see family members, but not to speak to them.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi said to follow a strict daily regimen that includes aerobics and hours of reading. She entertains herself with videos.

Her subscription to the government newspaper, The Working People's Daily, allows her to see herself smeared in its news reports. The paper

usually refers to her simply as Daw Suu Kyi, dropping the Aung San since it might remind readers of her revered father.

Philippine diplomats who visited Rangoon last year to press the government on human-rights issues disclosed that she had a shortwave radio and was able to listen to news broadcasts. If that is still true, she should be aware that she won the Nobel Prize.

"We understand she was delighted by the news," a Western diplomat said.

There are visitors to the house, reportedly including Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's maid, her gardener, her personal doctor and a government doctor.

Neighbors say she has received visits from Buddhist monks and, on her birthday and on the anniversary of her father's death, is allowed by her guards to give alms to the monks, an act that is believed by Buddhists to earn merit for a future life.

There has been no direct contact with members of her political party, the National League for Democracy, which won a sweeping victory in the May 1990 parliamentary elections. Those

results were ignored by the government, which calls itself the State Law and Order Restoration Council, better known by its acronym, SLORC.

According to indirect reports, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi is coping well, physically and emotionally, in her third year in detention.

"She's tough stuff," a senior diplomat said. "Psychologically, she's strong. She's determined to outlast the SLORC."

Her good humor is such, diplomats and some of her Burmese friends report, that the army has had to repeatedly relocate the teams of guards and interrogators sent to her home. "She kept winning them over to her side," a diplomat said.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi is known to have gone on at least one hunger strike, and others have been rumored. The first began soon after she was taken into custody in 1989 and ended after 12 days.

"The generals remain absolutely obsessed with her," a Western diplomat said. "They feel she's an incredible danger. They treat this 100-pound wisp of a woman as if she were a gun pointed at their heads. And that is, of course, what she is."

Mideast Talks Barely Budge

Palestinians Reject Israeli Proposals as 5th Round Ends

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The fifth round of Arab-Israeli peace talks ended the way the previous four had: with no apparent progress on any substantive issue between the parties and no firm indication when they will meet again.

Although the parties did not appear to have narrowed any of the gaps between them by Thursday, they did seem to be focused on arguments over substance, not on peripheral issues like who should sit at the table. But the move to substance seems only to have highlighted how far apart they are on such key issues as land for peace.

Syria's chief negotiator, Monafek Allaf, said that as far as the Syrian-Israeli talks were concerned, "We are not much further today, after six months from Madrid and five bilateral rounds, from where we were right at the start of the peace process."

He said that while some people might consider the mere continuation of the talks as progress, "We do not subscribe to this view."

"You cannot repeat the rounds without end and always say that since we are talking, since we are repeating the views, this is continuing progress," he said. "What we need is to go beyond clarifying our respective positions and to come to the real implementation of the peace settlement."

Palestinian negotiators rejected an Israeli proposal to let Palestinians run their 14 hospitals in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, saying that they already run them for all intents and purposes.

"We still feel that the Israelis are negotiating with the media and not with us," said the chief Palestinian spokeswoman, Hanan Ashrawi.

[Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Friday that Palestinian peace talks a waste of time had struck a different tone behind closed doors. Reuters reported from Jerusalem.

"Inside they spoke differently," Mr. Shamir said. "Outside they spoke to the media they do not agree, but they are very interested in continuing talks and that is a good sign."

Mrs. Ashrawi said, "The Palestinian hospitals, all 14 of them, which the Israelis are kindly going to give us to run, have been administered by the Palestinians constantly, consistently, since before the Israeli occupation."

"There isn't a single Israeli in the hospital administration."

The Israeli spokesman, Benjamin Netanyahu, acknowledged that most of the people working in the Palestinian hospitals in the occupied territories were Arabs, but said, "The people who make the decisions day to day, the people who make, in fact, the budgeting decisions year to year, the people who make, I think, the critical decisions about the health system in Judea, Samaria and Gaza — these are not Palestinian Arabs."

Mrs. Ashrawi also dismissed an Israeli offer to allow some pilot elections in selected districts in the occupied territories.

"What was presented in the room was not a proposal, but ideas that were not worked out, on municipal elections," she said.

She added that the Palestinians were continuing to press their own proposal for nationwide elections for a Palestinian legislative authority that would assume responsibility for all aspects of Palestinian self-rule during a five-year transition phase before the final status of

the West Bank and Gaza Strip is determined.

Asked whether the parties, who have agreed to meet next in Rome, will gather again before the June 23 Israeli elections, Mrs. Ashrawi said, "There is no decision as to when the next round will be."

Mr. Allaf would not commit himself either. His remarks came as the U.S. State Department issued its annual report on global terrorism, and Syria was still listed among the countries that the United States believes is sponsoring terrorism. Also listed were Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya and North Korea.

Syria, which recently informed the United States that it was lifting a ban on travel by Syrian Jews, had been lobbying Washington to be removed from the list to gain access to preferential trade terms and loans.

Mr. Netanyahu said Israel was ready to meet again the week after next. His Likud party is facing a strong challenge from the opposition Labor Party and he has consistently tried to present the negotiations this week as making progress.

"I think the importance of this round here in Washington is that we put behind us these procedural battles and have gone on to substantive discussions in every one of the delegations," Mr. Netanyahu said.

'Spy' Journalists Named in Prague

New York Times Service

PRAGUE — Two Czechoslovak newspapers have published a list of 376 journalists alleged to have acted as informers for the secret police during Communist rule. The publication has rekindled the controversy over appeals, so far rejected by the government, to make public the names of the 140,000 who spied on friends or colleagues for the former state security apparatus.

The leaked list was published by two right-wing dailies, including Telegraf, which represents the right-wing party of Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus and is the most popular party in the Czech part of the country. The list contains the name, birth date and code name of each of the alleged collaborators. Several people on the list immediately protested their innocence.

The list was compiled by the country's post-Communist security service, known as the Federal Security and Information Service.

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Portugal	45,000	76,440	25,000
Spain	45,000	69,140	25,000
—hand deliv. Madrid	55,000	69,140	27,500
Sweden (mail)	2,900	4,388	1,600
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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

AFTER THE VERDICT: Defending a store, caught in crossfire, hit by police bullets — the victims were "in the wrong place at the wrong time."



Attackers kicking a man near City Hall in Atlanta. At least four whites were beaten after a peaceful demonstration involving about 100 protesters turned violent.

RIOT: Soldiers Move Into Stricken Areas to Quell Riots as Death and Damage Tolls Mount

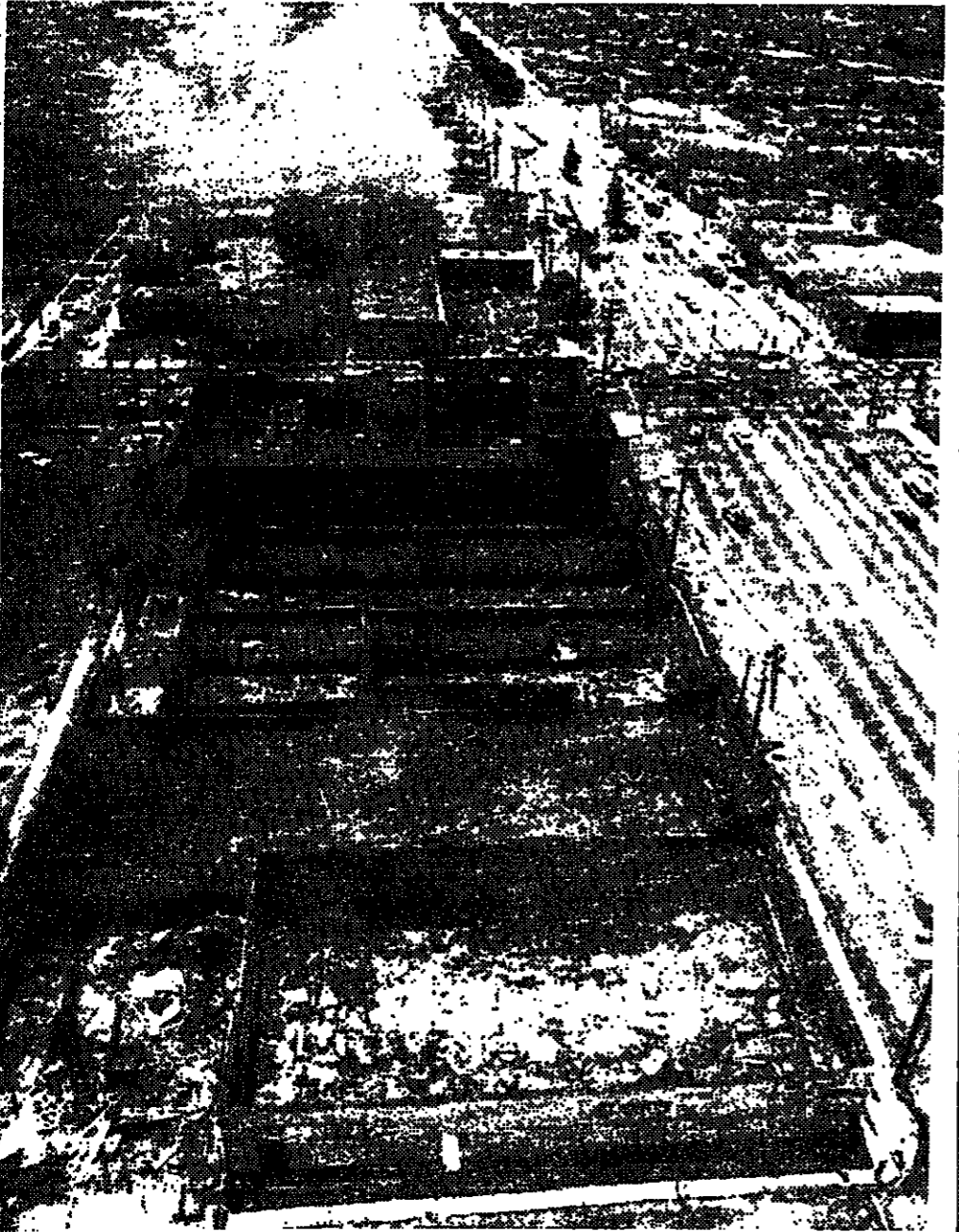
(Continued from page 1) Can we stop making it horrible for the older people and the kids? "We'll get our justice," he added, referring to a civil rights suit filed by his lawyer, Steve Lerman, in federal court. Outrage over Wednesday's verdict continued to reverberate. Governor Robert J. Miller of Nevada activated the National Guard in Las Vegas in response to violence that included the death of a youngster whose body was found in a burned-out store. San Francisco remained under a state of emergency after an outbreak of vandalism and looting on Thursday. In Los Angeles, 4,000 National Guard troops were on the streets, with 2,000 more on the way. This was not counting the federal forces

mobilized Friday by President George Bush. The city remained under a dusk-to-dawn curfew. Many schools and shopping malls were closed. Highway routes were quiet at the peak of what would normally have been the morning rush hour. Air travelers canceled trips to the city. Sporting events were suspended. A weekend Cinco de Mayo festival was called off. Thousands of people, guarded by federal agents, surrounded post offices and other makeshift mail drops to receive monthly welfare or Social Security checks. Mail delivery was suspended in the riot areas. Food shortages were reported in many areas. Grocery stores, many of them Korean-owned, were among the hardest hit by arsonists. Authorities reported more than 2,500 blazes overall.

Two police officers, including Officer Michael Strawberry, brother of the Los Angeles Dodgers outfielder Darrel Strawberry, were wounded by a gunman, said Officer Bill Frio, a police spokesman. The officers suffered minor injuries and the gunman was wounded and arrested. Signs of hope began to appear on Friday. The number of fires dropped significantly. Fire fighters, escorted by National Guardsmen and Highway Patrol officers, were able to work more effectively. At least 2,000 building fires had been reported since Wednesday afternoon in predominantly black neighborhoods following the acquittal of the four white police officers in the beating of Mr. King. The beating was recorded on a video camera by an amateur photogra-

pher and had been replayed frequently on television in the United States and around the world. On a judge's order, the policemen's trial was moved out of Los Angeles to the rural Simi Valley, where a jury that did not include a black ruled, in effect, that the policemen's conduct was justified. After its initial eruption, the unrest spread on Thursday from predominantly black south-central Los Angeles to more affluent areas and to adjoining communities. Bands of people roamed the streets of Los Angeles overnight despite the curfew. Fires burned on Hollywood Boulevard and in Koreatown. Westwood and the San Fernando Valley. In Hollywood, fire fighters battled an arson blaze not far from Mann's Chinese Theater, where the footprints and handprints of the film capital's stars are preserved in concrete on the walkway outside. Guardsmen were nowhere to be seen at daybreak Friday in Koreatown, an ethnic enclave just west of downtown that was the scene of some of the worst rioting on Thursday. Several dozen fire fighters, most wearing bulletproof vests, congregated at a 24-hour hamburger stand. A few blocks away, smoke curled upward from gutted businesses.

Governor Pete Wilson said he would request an additional 2,000 of the state's National Guard troops. "We are determined that this city is not going to suffer this kind of terrorism," he said. "We are overwhelmed," said Captain Steve Gates, who was in charge of the police department's South Central command post. "When you see on television looters right in front of police officers, we have a horrible situation." In South Central Los Angeles, seven people suspected of looting a burned-out liquor store stood handcuffed against a graffiti-



Burned-out hulks of businesses in Los Angeles, where many fires continued to rage out of control.

MADNESS: Attacks to Condemn, or to Pillage?

(Continued from page 1) They used to shop at this Ralph's, like so many other Mexican Americans and blacks here. Not anymore. "Everything is gone for us," said Mrs. Gamboa. "Liquor stores, Markets, Gasoline stations. It's so sad. It's sad, you know." She held her head. "How come they don't do it in Beverly Hills or wherever the cops live?" Mr. Gamboa asked. "This is like the ghetto." "It is the ghetto," Mrs. Gamboa said. "It's been the ghetto!" "Now it's gonna be a worse ghetto," her husband said. A woman walked by, spotted a looted can of tuna on the sidewalk, picked it up and smiled guiltily when she realized she had been seen.

Cars sped by, filled with young black men with fists raised in the air. Obscenities came from their mouths. Jimmie Berguin stood there and pondered his lost livelihood. He had worked at Ralph's, his take-home pay \$82 a week. The looters took the cash registers, the safe, all the meat and just destroyed the place. His voice was shaking as he said, "I'm mad as hell." The fear hit Beverly Bellard, 47, a hospital food-service worker. She appeared to be on the verge of tears as she watched the fires and smoke on her block, gripped a post on her porch for support and said, "I feel sad. I feel like I wanna cry. This is a disgrace."

Scarred wall, while a line of officers questioned them. In the mid-Wilshire area, Juanita Semuck watched looters being arrested in front of a record store. She had spent the night in fear, using leftover Christmas candles for light after the electricity failed. Fires blew out transformers, leaving thousands without power. "I slept in the living room looking at the door, afraid someone would break it down," she said. Utility officials said repair crews would not enter the areas until the safety of their workers could be guaranteed by police. Although looters were being arrested, many residents and business owners said the official action was too much too late. For the first two days of rioting, outnumbered police could only watch as looters struck businesses in broad daylight and in front of television cameras, shattering windows and carrying away goods by the cartload. At one furniture store, looters — including children and elderly people — stole everything from a black couch to a large potted plant. Long stretches of the Korean and Hispanic districts west of downtown were littered with the remnants of looting, and nervous residents and store owners wondered where the National Guard had gone. During lulls in the violence, people were cleaning up the damage and searching for reasons behind the chaos. Rafael Sanchez, assistant manager of a grocery store that was looted Thursday afternoon in the mid-Wilshire area, said many of the attackers were Hispanic gang members, and some were regular customers. "I feel ashamed being a Latino. Your same race, your own people doing this to you," he said. (AP, UPI, Reuters)

Victims Are Mostly Black Males

Hundreds Are Wounded in Clashes Sparked by Rioters

LOS ANGELES — One man died defending a store from looters. At least three were shot by the police. Some died in the crossfire of random shooting. Most of the victims were black males. The police said Friday that 37 people had been killed in the Los Angeles area in riots that began Wednesday after four white police officers were acquitted in the videotaped beating of a black motorist, Rodney G. King. "When they come in, we don't ask questions, but a lot of gunshot victims are people who were in the wrong place at the wrong time," said Kathleen Fischer, a spokeswoman for the California Medical Center. At least three people were killed by policemen trying to quell the violence. The police in Compton, southeast of Los Angeles, shot and killed an unident-

fied man on Thursday. Los Angeles officers killed two black men Wednesday night. Hundreds of people were wounded as rioters clashed with one another and, in some cases, pulled passers-by from their cars and pummeled them. Late Thursday afternoon, a man was shot to death as he drove his car past the corner's command post in south central Los Angeles. Site of much of the violence. Among the victims was an unidentified Hispanic security guard for a Korean market. He died in a gun battle with looters, who carted away goods by the armful. Nearly all the dead were members of minority groups, almost were black. The Los Angeles County coroner's Office still had not identified most of the bodies, and said it could take some time because of the chaotic conditions.

JURY: An 'Appalling' Videotape Failed to Convince

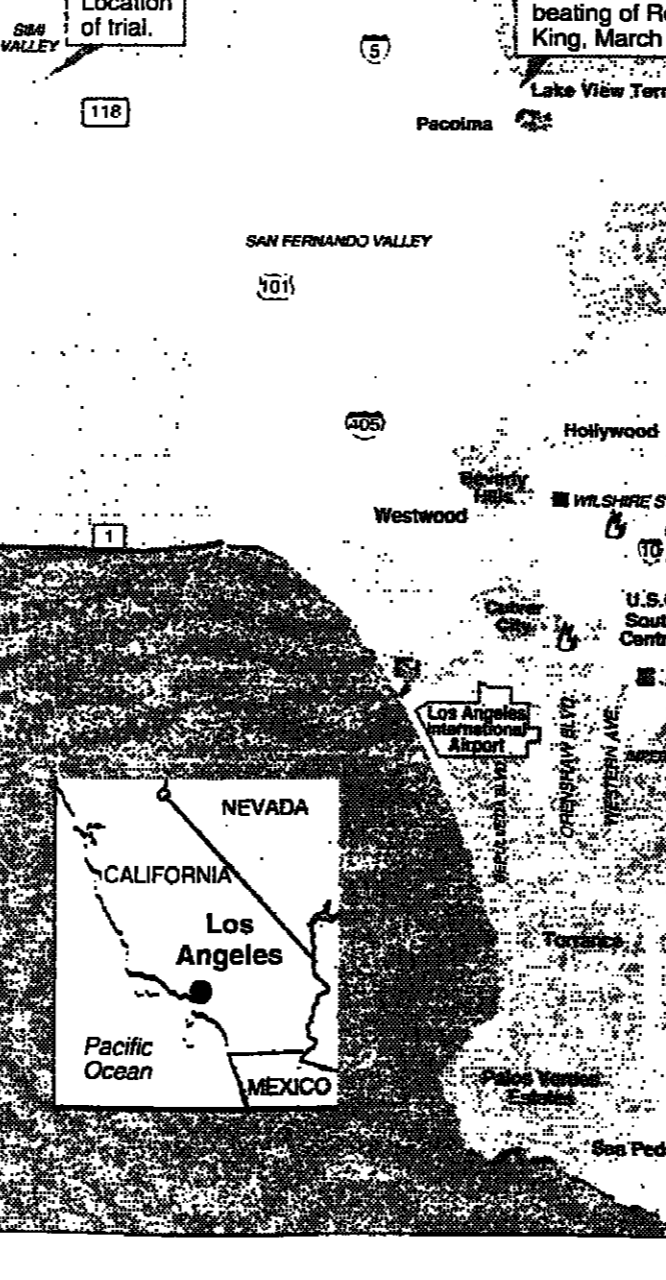
(Continued from page 1) er programmer, several health workers and former security personnel, a maintenance worker, a printer, a park ranger, a retired teacher and a retired real estate broker. Three were members of the National Rifle Association, and one said he favored gun control. One had a brother who retired from the Los Angeles Police Department. Despite their unhappiness with the venue, prosecutors believed that the videotape itself, backed up by what they considered powerful evidence from witnesses to the beating, would lead to something far from exonerations of the defendants. Their evidence included the testimony of officer Theodore J. Briseno, one of the four defendants, who said Officers Laurence M. Powell and Timothy E. Wind were "out of control" when they beat Mr. King on the night of March 3 last year. Other witnesses corroborated Officer Briseno's assertion that he was outraged at the time over the conduct of his fellow officers. One of these witnesses, Officer Rolando Solano, said Officer Briseno was "very angry, very upset" and returned to his patrol car, saying, "Goddamn it, the sarge should have handled it better." A husband-and-wife team of California Highway Patrol officers, Melanie and Tim Singer, also testified for the prosecution. They indicated the high-speed pursuit of Mr. King and forced him to stop after a pursuit of 7.8 miles (12.5 kilometers). Melanie Singer testified that Officer Powell repeatedly hit Mr. King on the head with his baton. Both the Singers said Officer Powell's actions were unjustified. Police Commander Michael Botic, the department's highest-ranking authority on the subject, testified that the defendants used excessive force on Mr. King. Other evidence against Officer Powell depicted him as prejudiced against black people and as laughing at the pain inflicted on Mr. King. Two nurses testified that Officer Powell taunted Mr. King at the hospital after the beating. Taped recordings of his communications with the police dispatcher also showed that he laughed when he summoned an ambulance for Mr. King. When the jury rendered its verdicts Wednesday, it issued a statement that jurors did not want to discuss the reasons for their decision. But the woman juror who did explain the reasons for her actions said she accepted defense arguments that "the officers did what they were paid to do." She said she was particularly impressed by the medical evidence. Mr. King suffered multiple facial fractures and a broken leg. The defense asserted that the broken facial bones were the result of his fall to the pavement. This was dis-

puted by prosecution medical witnesses. Mr. King, the juror said, "was indicative of a person who was out of control and he did not seem to be hurt excessively." A juror interviewed on television said that the evidence showed "that Rodney King was not being abused." The prosecution did not call Mr. King to testify. A juror unidentified by name or gender who was interviewed on television said the verdict might have been different if Mr. King had been called. "The cops were simply doing what they were instructed to do," this juror said. "They were afraid he was going to run or even attack them." "He had not been searched so they didn't know if he had a weapon. I have no regrets about the verdict. I'll sleep well tonight." The woman juror said she felt no responsibility for the disturbances that occurred in response to the verdicts. "Even if we voted all of them guilty, this would have happened," she asserted. "I made the only decision a thinking person could have made with the evidence we had." ■ Early Jury Unity? At the end of deliberations, the jury agreed that none of them would talk to reporters, and the only statements in court — made by the forewoman — suggested that they had been united almost immediately on most of their verdicts, the Los Angeles Times reported.

BUSH: Federal Troops Ordered In

(Continued from page 1) utilized quickly and effectively if necessary. Pentagon officials said part of the force was from the 7th Light Infantry unit that saw service in the Gulf War and in the 1990 U.S. invasion of Panama. Dispatching the troops was not meant to be just a show of force, said a senior Pentagon official. "It's not a question of psychological value. It's done so that if you want to send troops in quickly, you won't have to delay," the official said. "We want to emphasize that we expect all state and local efforts to control this situation to be exhausted before federal military are utilized," Mr. Fitzwater said. Mr. Bush issued the order after consulting his military and national security advisers. He also conferred with black leaders about the violence that has killed more than two dozen people in Los Angeles. The president prepared to address the nation on television Friday night. Civil rights leaders who met Mr. Bush said they emphasized that the Los Angeles violence reflects deeper problems nationwide. They said they stressed the need to deal with underlying social issues such as poverty and racism. White House officials said Mr. Bush told the leaders he was "shocked and amazed" by the acquittal of the four officers. Benjamin L. Hooks, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said Mr. Bush was "beginning to recognize the fact that unless we deal with this issue, America is in for a long hot summer ahead." The Reverend Joseph Lowery, executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, called on Mr. Bush to impel a federal grand jury in the Los Angeles case to "send a message of hope" to those frustrated by the system.

"The nation is in an outrage," said Arthur A. Fletcher, chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. Reporting on the violence in Los Angeles, Mr. Fitzwater said, "It is clear that a dangerous and difficult situation remains." However, he said there were "encouraging reports that the situation in Los Angeles is improving." Mr. Fitzwater said the federal reinforcements were sent in at the request of the California governor, Pete Wilson, and Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles. Already, 1,400 National Guardsmen were on duty to support local law enforcement. In telephone conversations with the governor and the mayor, Mr. Bush emphasized that if the army were deployed, he would federalize the National Guard "to ensure a unified command under regular army leadership," Mr. Fitzwater said. Pentagon officials said the army troops being sent from Fort Ord would carry weapons. Federal troops would help local police do their job, but federal law bars them from arresting people. "The troops would be used to support the police — provide transportation, set off security cordons that sort of thing," said an army official. For example, several military men might be used to escort a police officer, all traveling in an army vehicle, the official said. In past instances, one officer said, "The goal is to put federal forces into relatively secure areas so as to free up the police to deal with the violence in other areas." Federal troops were used during anti-war demonstrations in the 1960s and 1970s. The most extensive deployment occurred in April 1968 when President Lyndon B. Johnson ordered 26,500 federal troops to Baltimore, Chicago and Washington when rioting erupted after the assassination of the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. (AP, Reuters, UPI)



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CITIES: Ripple Effect Nationwide

(Continued from page 1) sons were arrested and at least three were wounded. In New York City, students marched in Brooklyn and broke windows. Merchants put up security barriers as city officials worked to forestall violence. In Pittsburgh, a group of black men beat a white man making a telephone call, and fires were set and windows broken overnight. The man was in critical condition. Two men were arrested. Three teenagers were arrested after gunshots were fired at police during a disturbance in Tampa, Florida. There were minor injuries as about 200 youths threw rocks and bottles and set at least five houses ablaze. Protesters also set fires, attacked reporters and fired gunshots in Birmingham, Alabama, the police said. No serious injuries were reported. About 350 college students in

Buffalo, New York, held a peaceful campus march Friday morning. Several hundred police fired rocks and bottles at people Friday in Boulder, Colorado. About 100 university students broke windows and overturned several cars in Warrensburg, Missouri, officials said. Young men in Omaha, Nebraska, shouting "It's Rodney King day!" tossed bricks and rocks at passing cars on Thursday. Two parked police cars were set afire in Toledo, Ohio. The police found a message spray-painted on the street next to the cars: "A Cop's Next!" In Madison, Wisconsin, the windshields of 34 police squad cars parked at a garage were shattered. A note at the scene said "Justice for King" and "All pigs must die." Police Lieutenant "Sinner" Edman said that 20 persons had been taken into custody for disorderly conduct and five for unlawful assembly. (AP, UPI)

by a 5-to-2 margin on the New York Stock Exchange, the first time since April 16 that gains had out-

AMEX Stock Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, and Change. Includes data for various indices and a note about the Dow Jones Industrial Average.

Du Pont Posts a Drop in Earnings WILMINGTON, Delaware (Reuters) — Du Pont Co. reported a 18 percent drop in profit from its largest chemical company, said Wednesday in its first-quarter earnings report.

After the Verdict: The Justice Department promises that the police officers' acquittals 'are not the end of the process.'

Amid Scenes of Horror and Chaos, Some Good Samaritans in the 'City of Angels'

By Ruben Castaneda

LOS ANGELES — Not more than 100 feet from the safety of his front porch on Florence Avenue, James Henry watched a horrific scene unfold. Five young black men swarmed over a single Hispanic man whose van had broken down in the worst place and at the worst time anyone could imagine: Florence Avenue near Normandie Street about three and a half hours after the verdict in the Rodney G. King case.

That was too much for Mr. Henry. Though the attackers were still nearby, though numerous menacing young men grasping bottles and large rocks were running amok, though the police were nowhere to be seen, Mr. Henry, who is also black, calmly left the security of his porch to assist the man. With the help of another man, Mr. Henry pulled the victim, Raul Aguilar, to the sidewalk, got him a blanket, got the phone number of his family and stayed with him until the police arrived about 20 minutes later.

Henry said, "He doesn't understand. This is killing him. He doesn't understand this hate." At the same time, Mrs. Henry said, she was having a difficult time explaining to her son the reasons for the hate and anger. "I told my son that things were going to be better for him, to use the system," she said. Referring to the King verdict, she asked, "Now what do I tell him?"

Truck Driver Beaten Richard W. Stevenson of The New York Times reported: Just a few hours after the four police officers were acquitted, a white truck driver, Reginald Denny, was making one of his regular runs through south-central Los Angeles. Then, in a few minutes of terror that captured the anger and lawlessness that have taken over the streets of Los Angeles, Mr. Denny, a 33-year-old with long blood

hair, was yanked from the cab of his truck by a band of black men and beaten ruthlessly while television helicopters flew overhead, transmitting the scene live across the city and the nation. As Mr. Denny lay bleeding in the street, several men could be seen approaching him, throwing stones or bottles at him and apparently robbing him. Television reports said Mr. Denny was eventually able to crawl back into his truck. Witnesses told television reporters that several bystanders went to his aid and helped him get the truck several miles to the Daniel Freeman Hospital. "Denny was completely unconscious when we brought him in," said Dr. Bayliss Yarnell, who was on duty in the emergency room. Neurosurgeons operated on Mr. Denny for more than four hours on Wednesday night. He remained in critical condition, but a hospital spokesman said he was improving.

Washington Opens A Rights Inquiry

WASHINGTON — Attorney General William P. Barr announced Friday that a federal grand jury in Los Angeles had begun reviewing the beating of Rodney G. King by Los Angeles police officers. Barr said that the federal government's criminal investigation into the incident had moved into "high gear." Mr. Barr added, "Subpoenas have been served. Evidence is being reviewed." Earlier, Mr. Barr had vowed that the Justice Department would aggressively pursue a civil rights investigation of the four acquitted police officers, saying the verdicts "are not the end of the process."

Lawyers See Much To Find Fault With

NEW YORK — Lawyers throughout the country are debating why a jury in Simi Valley, California, acquitted four Los Angeles police officers of charges that they had brutalized Rodney G. King. Much of the analysis focused on the performance of the prosecution. A few asserted that from the outset, prosecutors were lukewarm. Others accused prosecutors of tactical errors: declining to call Mr. King to the stand, failing to stress the racial animus of the defendants, losing their cool during closing arguments.

For One Juror, 'A Little Hell'

Some thought the prosecutors were outmatched. The defense lawyers in the case had built their careers defending police officers from such charges, but even senior prosecutors have scant familiarity with brutality cases. Others thought the prosecutors were overconfident — convinced that even the defense's insistence that the case be moved to Hilly-white Ventura County could not overcome the impact of the "blue video" that all of America had seen.

Victim's Reaction to the Verdict: 'Why Are They Beating Me Again?'

By Richard A. Serrano Los Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES — Stunned, speechless and shaking, Rodney G. King retreated to the solitude of his bedroom immediately following the verdict. Mr. King maintained his silence until his public appeal for calm on Friday. The doctor who spent four hours with him Wednesday night and finally emerged from the small room with him gave this assessment: He is extremely angry that he was never called to the witness stand during the trial in Simi Valley to tell his version of how the officers beat him and used an electric stun gun on him at the end of a high-speed car pursuit.

Experts Say Juries Often 'Forgive' Police

WASHINGTON — The verdict in the Rodney G. King beating case dramatically illustrates how difficult it is to convict law enforcement officers accused of abusing their power, according to some criminal justice specialists. The typical obstacles for prosecutors in a police misconduct case — no witnesses, an unsympathetic victim, conflicting accounts — all seemed to be wiped away by the videotape of Mr. King's beating. Yet the jury found in favor of the police officers. "It's amazing," said Sheldon Krantz, an American University law professor who has studied issues of police conduct. "It's a very disturbing result."



A woman carrying packages of toilet paper as she picks her way through the aisle of a market in south-central Los Angeles, site of some of the heaviest rioting.

When Racial Tension Has Boiled Over

July and August 1964 Riots in Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant in New York City and Rochester, New York; Jersey City, Paterson and Elizabeth, New Jersey; and Philadelphia. Aug. 11-17, 1965 Watts section of Los Angeles; National Guard called in. Thirty-four dead, 1,032 wounded, 3,775 arrests, property damage of \$40 million. Jan. 30 and March 15, 1966 New outbreaks in Watts. Two dead, 20 wounded, 49 arrests, 19 buildings burned. Summer 1966 Violence in 43 cities, including Omaha, Nebraska; Chicago; Cleveland; Dayton, Ohio; Atlanta and San Francisco. Total of 11 killed, more than 400 wounded, 3,000 arrested. July 12-17, 1967 Newark, New Jersey. Twenty-six dead, 1,500 wounded, 300 fires set, \$10 million in property damage. Spreads to other New Jersey communities. July 23-28, 1967 Detroit. 43

Air Travel Disrupted By Smoke From Riots

LOS ANGELES — Flights into and out of Los Angeles International Airport were delayed Friday because smoke from hundreds of fires was obscuring visibility, officials said. Some incoming flights were being rerouted. Delays at the airport were for a minimum of an hour and a half. Officials also said they were concerned about the possibility of rioters shooting at low-flying planes. No such shooting incidents had been reported, they added. "We have greatly reduced the possibility of that happening by changing the flight paths to avoid the areas affected by civil unrest," an official said. Under aviation agency procedures, when an airport has delays, planes around the country bound for that airport are delayed before takeoff so they do not have to circle too long once they reach their destination.

Roh Asks for Safeguards After Attack on Consulate

SEOUL — President Roh Tae Woo asked Friday that everything be done to ensure the safety of Korean-Americans in Los Angeles after South Korea's consulate there was closed when it came under attack during rioting. The Foreign Ministry said the consulate building was attacked by blacks in a truck but no further details were available. The ministry said the consulate staff was moved to a bank building nearby. Of those killed in the rioting so far, one was a Korean-American, the ministry said. At least 30 of the wounded are Korean-Americans, it said. About 400,000 Koreans live in the Los Angeles area. It is the largest Korean-American community in the United States. Many Korean businesses are in black communities, and relations between the two groups have long been tense.

Violence Becomes Grist for the Election-Year Mill

WASHINGTON — Election-year politics were played out Friday against the racial upheaval in Los Angeles. Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, the leading Democratic presidential aspirant, called for a day of prayer to "search our souls for forgiveness and tolerance." But Mr. Clinton also blamed President George Bush for neglecting what Mr. Clinton called the underlying causes of the riots. Mr. Bush scheduled a national television address Friday night. Mr. Clinton issued a statement criticizing Mr. Bush for failing to attend to the nation's racial problems. In return, the president's spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said: "I notice that slippery Bill chose to treat this as a political opportunity." It was, he said, "outrageous for political candidates to start playing politics in a situation where people are being killed in urban areas around the country."

Mitterrand Blames U.S. On Social Policies

PARIS — President Francois Mitterrand of France said Friday that the rioting in Los Angeles had been caused by the conservative policies of President George Bush. Mr. Mitterrand also described as "scandalous" the legal verdict that acted as a spark to the riots. He said it had been "unbearable" for him to watch the videotape of the beating of a black man by the four Los Angeles policemen acquitted in the case. "George Bush is a very careful and generous man but he has a very conservative political outlook," Mr. Mitterrand said in response to a question from a radio interviewer.

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ART



Plácido Domingo, who conducted, with cast members during break in "Carmen."

Seville's Expo Launches A Cultural Extravaganza

By John Rockwell
New York Times Service

SEVILLE, Spain — The performance of Bizet's opera "Carmen" at the new Teatro de la Maestranza here was no ordinary occasion. Quite apart from the performance, this was an occasion for well-deserved self-congratulation by Seville's elite.

Expo '92, the truly spectacular panoply of the achievements of 111 participating nations, opened on April 20. Despite a few loose ends, it opened smoothly. The opera marked the first weekend and real start of Expo's onslaught of cultural offerings. Between now and Oct. 12, Columbus Day, some 55,000 "entertainments" will have been presented under Expo auspices. Even with the friendly competition of Barcelona's Olympic Arts Festival and Madrid's status this year as Cultural Capital of Europe, Seville's arts activity this year is special.

Expo's cultural organizers set themselves no less a task than to show "the achievements of the whole world at this moment, in all the arts," in the words of Alfonso Riera Gallar, Expo's director of programming. That meant trying to lure some of the world's premiere performing artists and arts institutions for appearances at, above all, the 1,800-seat Maestranza, built for Expo even though it is not on the Expo site. (Its name derives from the adjacent building, the largest in Spain.)

Thus, Expo visitors can hope to see and hear the Metropolitan Opera from New York, Milan's La Scala, the Vienna State Opera, and many of the world's leading symphony orchestras and ballet and theater companies.

Culture at Expo is hardly all big-ticket items. The handsome, modular new Teatro Central on the Expo site will have a variety of avant-garde events. On the first weekend the theater offered a riveting hour of controlled techno-mayhem by Barcelona's theater-rock band, La Fura dels Baus. Yet to come at the Central are such decidedly non-mainstream events as the premiere of an opera by Laurie Anderson, another of Glenn Branca's electric-guitar "symphonies," Robert Wilson's "Black Rider" and such new-dance and theater artists as William Forsythe, Anna Teresa de Keersmaecker and Jan Fabre.

Public artworks by well-known artists dot the site. Folk art fills the Palenque, a striking open-air performance space. There is an ambitious film program, not even counting the videos shown incessantly on Sony's Jumbotron tower-size television set.

Or consider a "Prayer for the Age of Aquarius" on July 22 in the Auditorio, the site's biggest open-air performance space: A huge choral-orchestral-balletic extravaganza with music by Sofia Gubaidulina, a once rejected, now admired composer from Moscow, with Mstislav Rostropovich conducting three solo singers, the Riga Choir, the Kirov Ballet and the World Youth Philharmonic Orchestra.

Besides there are the hundreds of wandering performers, and the national pavilions have their own offerings, some of them lavish.

That all of this is taking place has much to do with the 35-year-old Riera, who was brought in late from the Spanish Ministry of Culture. "There were two different teams working before me, from the early '80s," he said through an interpreter. "But there was sort of a crisis in 1989, and I was sent to the rescue."

"It was very difficult at the beginning because nobody in the world's major institutions knew what Expo was," he said. To help spread the word, Riera enlisted highly visible consultants, among them the tenor Plácido Domingo for opera and the director Maurizio Scaparro for theater. They lent instant credibility, but they also had thematic ideas of their own.

Scaparro, who runs the Theater of Rome, sought to pursue various themes through the Expo programming, especially that of Don Quixote and Don Juan. Scaparro has encouraged not only theater troupes but also dance and operatic companies and the Expo film program to pursue his themes, and he has organized three intellectual conferences to "reflect" on his ideas.

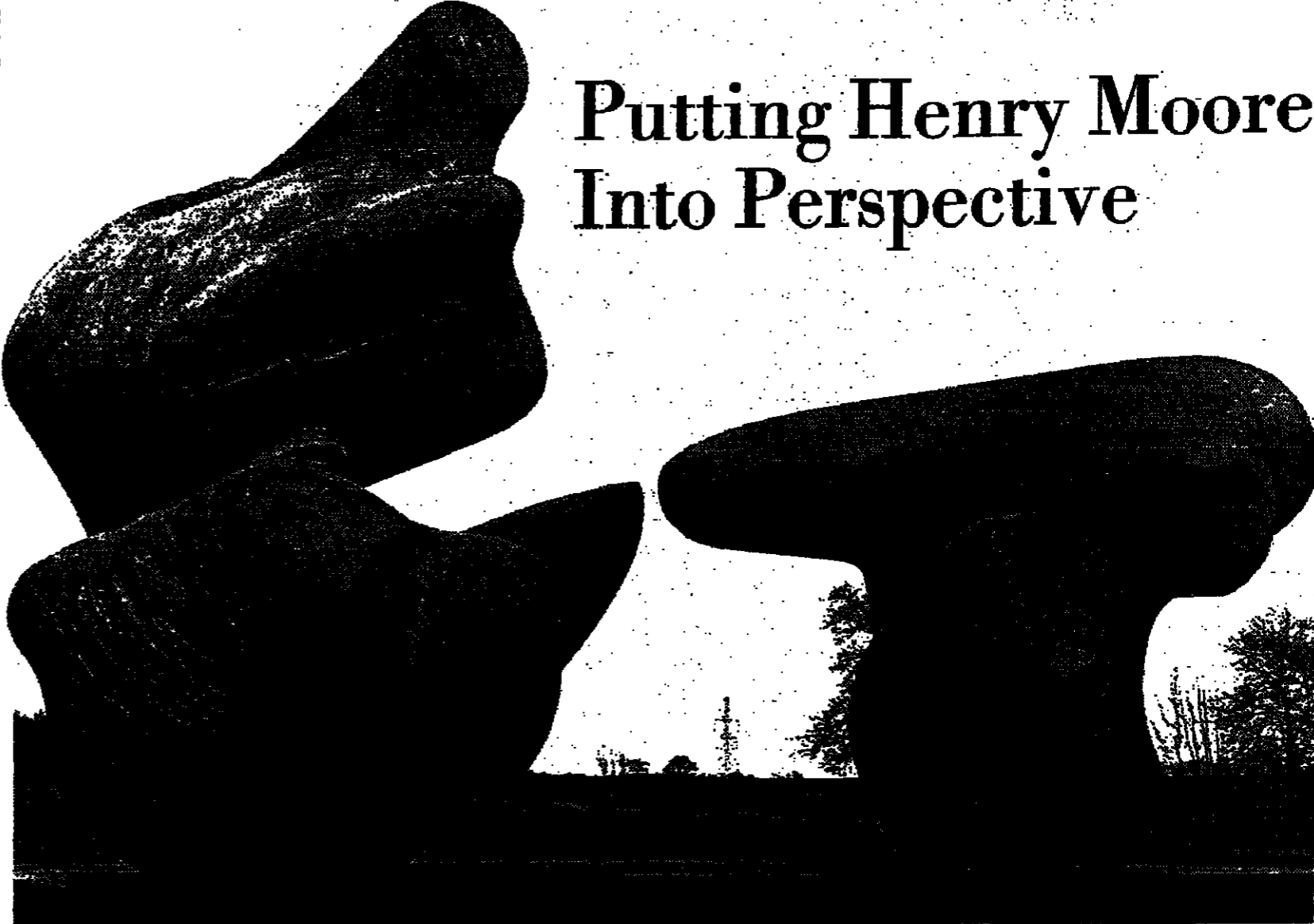
Domingo sought originally to assemble a series of Seville-based operas, of which he says there are more than 80. In the end, given the necessities of individual companies' existing repertoires, he was able to get only three. The most important of all, symbolically, was his "Carmen," sponsored by the very tobacco consortium that is the descendant of the cigarette factory where Carmen worked. Domingo conducted this moderately effective performance with an all-Spanish (or at least Latin) cast headed by Teresa Berganza, José Carreras, Justino Diaz and Teresa Verdera.

Budgetary figures for entertainment events at Expo '92 are hard to come by, given the amount of support from the various nations (and in-kind services provided by, say, a country's national airline), along with Spanish public funds and corporate underwriting at every level. Riera said he had a budget of \$70 million from the Expo for entertainment alone.

THAT money was dispensed as needed, necessity being determined on a shifting set of criteria. If the government of a wealthy Western country chose not to contribute to bringing its artists to Seville, Expo did only if a company or artist could not obtain private support and was considered world famous. Italy, for example, gave nothing, so plans to bring Florence's Maggio Musicale and Pesaro's Rossini Festival were dropped. La Scala, however, was deemed a necessity.

The lasting impact of all this culture on Seville has yet to be gauged. The city will be left several new theaters, but it is not clear what will fill them. There is no Seville opera company to play in the Maestranza, for instance, and Luis Andru, the theater's artistic director, does not even know if he will have a job after October.

Riera doesn't know what his next job will be either, but he has plans of his own when the Expo dust finally settles. His immediate goal? "To rest a bit," he said with a tired smile.



Henry Moore's "Two Piece Reclining Figure: Points" (1969-70); below, some of the small natural objects he collected throughout his life.

One Show Looks at His Home, Another at Sculptures

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

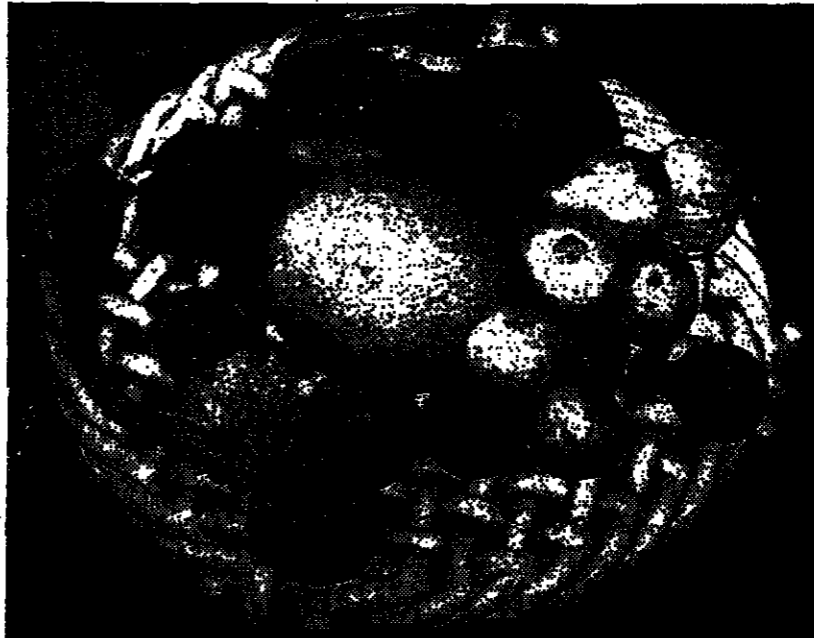
PARIS — When Henry Moore died in 1986, at the age of 88, his artistic career had spanned more than 60 years and the man, for better or worse, had become a living institution. Throughout his life, he had remained an innovative and dedicated artist, yet the very length of his career finally threatened him with the sort of invisibility that is the curse of every classic — are not his sculptures found on every continent?

An ambitious exhibition at the Didier Imbert Gallery, "Henry Moore Intime," and another that opens in June and runs through the summer in the Parc de Bagatelle, in the Bois de Boulogne, should provide an opportunity to view his achievements in perspective.

The first offers an unusual insight into the sculptor's life and creative process by unexpectedly reconstructing, as accurately as space permits, the interior of the artist's typically cozy English home in Much Hadham.

Much of the (fine quality) furniture is there, subdued black and white photos on the wall in a cleverly laid-out architect's mock-up evoke the view from each window, and the gallery is crammed with 500 items, including a quantity of Moore's own sculptures, mostly in small format, some of his outstanding drawings and a selection from his collection of paintings and sculptures. In every room tables and shelves overflow with an impressive number of objects, stones, shells, gourds, bones, nuts, elephant skulls, tortoise shells, bits of driftwood and the like, which the artist gathered throughout his life and whose influence on his work appears obvious.

Despite his international stature, Moore is very much an English artist and was faced with some typically English issues when he began his career. His spiritual roots are in the tradition of the northern school (personified by Ruskin, for instance), which believed that the purpose of art was to imitate nature. This was the first constraint from which he es-



caped, partly influenced by Roger Fry, whose admiration for African and Pre-Columbian art opened young Moore's eyes.

By the time Moore left art school, Cubism, Fauvism, Futurism and Dada had made their mark on the Continent. But England was unimpressed and, as late as the 1930s, Moore's work was being condemned as "am-moral" and "Bolshevistic" by one critic at least.

MOORE meanwhile, emancipated from the still imperious demands of naturalism, had sought forms that were sculpturally expressive. A trip to Paris in 1925 had provided him with the formal revelation to which can be traced his countless reclining figures (they make up 50 percent of his production). It was a cast of a Mayan stone sculpture, the reclining figure of the rain spirit, Chac Mool, which he happened to see in the Trocadero.

Moore was filled with admiration for the power he saw in this work, and his own sculpture appropriated this reclining position, which is quite unusual in Western art. The choice was obviously commanded by an inner necessity, as can be seen in the artist's turning it into a female figure and making it a metaphor for landscape and consequently for nature in general.

In this roundabout way Moore managed to introduce the otherwise alien figure of Chac Mool into the patterns of English sensibility, with its strong bond to nature and, in the terms of Erich Neumann, to "create an archetypal and essentially sacred art."

Art historians, inclined to tracking the way famous associate in artists' minds, have noted that Moore as a young man was familiar with Adie Rock, a natural formation that stands in the woods of his native Yorkshire and is in many ways remarkably like Chac Mool. This may suggest how the latent sym-

bolism of Moore's work developed in respect to this particular form.

One cannot help feeling that the entirety of an artist's work is often governed by a sort of thematic fate, which causes some particularly significant subject to evolve gradually, so that each painting or sculpture ultimately appears to be like a single frame of a motion picture sequence covering the span of a lifetime.

Moore's own life work illustrates this admirably, and if we mentally set the film in motion, his original reclining figure can be seen to undergo a gradual change. The single form first separates into two, as though the woman were immersed in a bath with only her knees and shoulders emerging, but things do not stop there and the transformation culminates with the appearance of the two distinct and related forms found in several colossal and untransportable works (dating from the last decades of Moore's career: "Knife Edge," "Stone" in the "60s" and "Sleeping Figure" in the '70s are outstanding examples).

THE significance of this sort of unfolding is naturally subject to interpretation. Any significant work of art carries with it a certain degree of opacity and uncertainty that incites the public to come to grips with the enigma it appears to personally and to build a commentary around it. One cannot help noting that as our "film sequence" unfolds, the first form gave birth to a second one, and that the dynamics of each of the latter work rests on the interaction of these two figures.

Moore also carved vertical figures, which clearly show how much the artist was impressed by the hieratic dignity of Romanesque sculpture, but also by the great contemporary works of Gauguin, Brzeska, Brancusi and Modigliani. But his most original production clearly follows this thread that runs from Chac Mool to the last big works.

The Imbert Gallery, at 19 Avenue Matignon, Paris 8, until July 24, presents numerous small-scale figures that are studies for larger works. The show in the Bagatelle will include 27 large sculptures. It runs from June 10 through September.

SALES/SOLD

Vintage Mickey: An original colored production painting of Mickey Mouse as the sorcerer's apprentice in the 1940 movie "Fantasia" has sold at auction for \$19,500. Christie's in London says. It was bought by an anonymous collector at an auction of animated-film art from the studios of Walt Disney. Warner Brothers and others that grossed \$465,600. A rare black-and-white item from the Walt Disney 1933 cartoon, "The Mad Doctor in His Laboratory," went for \$18,700. Another of the witch at her cauldron in "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" sold for \$12,300. Ten items from "The Simpsons," a cartoon family series, went for a total of \$22,600.

Old view of Tahiti: A small painting of a Tahitian bay in the 1770s by an artist who sailed with Captain James Cook fetched \$88,000 (\$155,000), the London auctioneers Phillips said. The picture, only 13 inches (33 centimeters) wide, is an oil sketch on canvas by William Hodges, titled "A View of Vaitepaha Bay, Tahiti." It was bought by the Marvin Gregory Gallery in London. Hodges, a well-known English landscape painter, painted it during Cook's second voyage to the Pacific between 1772 and 1775, when he was official artist to the explorer.

Pop memorabilia: Memorabilia recalling the careers of the late Jimi Hendrix, John Lennon and Marvin Gaye go on auction in London May 7, Christie's said in London. The only known video recording of Hendrix playing at a 1970 New Year's Day concert at Fillmore East is expected to fetch up to \$40,000. The floppy black hat belonging to the black guitar virtuoso, who died at 28 in 1970 after a drug overdose, is also on sale. A leather jacket worn by Lennon during one of The Beatles' early trips to Hamburg, could be sold for about £6,000, Christie's said.

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Stage Design In Russia in A Heroic Age

By John Russell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It is very good news on more than one count that, in a discreet and literally subterranean way, the most compelling show of the spring season to date may well be "Theater in Revolution: Russian Avant-Garde Stage Design 1913-1935" at the IBM Gallery of Science and Art here.

Drawn almost entirely from pristine and often unfamiliar material in the Bakhrushin Theater Museum in Moscow, the show has everything going for it. During much of the two decades in question the Russian theater had inventive directors, actors and actresses of a very high class, and a repertoire that was completely cosmopolitan. For quite some years, moreover, the theaters were given a remarkably free hand.

In this, pre-Revolutionary tradition still lived. In 1911, when the English director Edward Gordon Craig designed and co-directed "Hamlet" at the Moscow Art Theater, he was welcome to put his ideas into action in a way that he was to find nowhere else in the course of his long and mostly inconclusive career.

Already in 1913, in projects for Glinka's opera "A Life for the Tsar," and in 1915, for Wagner's "The Flying Dutchman," Vladimir Tatlin planned to get out of his studio and work for the theater in terms not of "fine art" backdrops but of massive intersecting and overlapping structures.

In 1916 an exceptionally gifted painter, Alexandra Exter, portrayed the ancient world as a gulf-free paradise of enterprising satyrs and bare-breasted bacchantes that might have been carried over from the Diaghilev ballet. But her sets through which one chased the other looked like a tumble of discarded building blocks. Her designs for "Romeo and Juliet" in 1921 had sets full of steep spiral runways, hanging ladders, cables and swings.

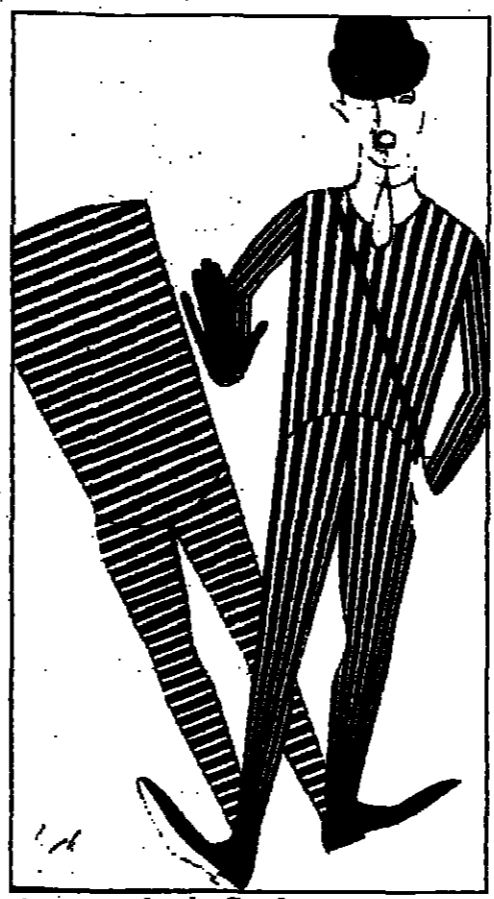
The theater at that time did not follow meekly after the other arts. The ideological straitjacket had yet to be imposed, and most theaters did what they most wanted to do.

It was accepted that there was no limit to what gifted people could do. When Michel Fokine's ballet "Carnaval" was performed, with scenery by Leon Bakst, in St. Petersburg in 1910, no one thought it odd that Vaslav Meyerhold, already one of the major directors of the day, should double as a dancer in the company of Tamara Karasavina, Vaslav Nijinsky and his sister Bronislava Nijinska.

Nor was an eyebrow raised when Tatlin — painter, sculptor, inventor and pioneer Constructivist — took the main part in 1923 in a play by the Futurist poet Vladimir Khlebnikov.

Individual genius had had a remarkably free rein, from the moment in 1896 when Meyerhold joined the company of the newly founded Moscow Art Theater at the age of 24 and got to play in the first productions of "The Scapin" and "Three Sisters."

Sergei Eisenstein, later to be one of the greatest of all movie directors, was 22 when he directed a stage adaptation of Jack London's short story "The Mexican" in 1921. In 1922 he made costume designs for Shakespeare's "Macbeth" and designed a set for Bernard Shaw's "Heartbreak House." (A year later, he



A costume by the Stenbergs.

made the frankly outrageous costumes for a revue called "Good Treatment for Horses" that are among the revelations of the current show.)

But, as everyone knows, the art of the theater is fugitive. Hardly anyone now alive can remember what was on the stage in Russia 70 years ago. The closest we can get is at the Bakhrushin Museum in Moscow, which houses more than 1,500,000 objects of one sort or another and was founded by one of the more selfless collectors known to us.

Alexei Alexandrovich Bakhrushin (1865-1929) was big in the leather business, big in the woolen business, big in real estate and big in land. In his 20s, he began to collect every single piece of evidence about the Russian theater on which he could lay his hands.

The show cannot duplicate the labyrinthine character of the museum, which is still in Bakhrushin's former house in Moscow. But the very spirit of the theater is alive in the large-scale costume designs by Exter, Liubov Popova, Alexander Vesnin, Alexander Rodchenko, Varvara Stepanova, and Vladimir and Georgi Stenberg. (Designs by Kazimir Malevich have been lent from St. Petersburg for this occasion.)

Photographs also play their part. Players known to us only from the brilliantly colored costumes that they once wore can be glimpsed in black and white.

There is just enough in the way of posters and playbills to persuade that we might almost step into a time machine and walk into Oscar Wilde's "Salome" as it was mounted in Kiev in 1919 with costumes by Izak Rabinovich or into Rossini's opera "William Tell" as it was designed by Anatoli Petrusky in 1927 for the theater in Kharkov.

After closing June 14, the exhibition will move in August to the Armand Hammer Museum in Los Angeles.

India Miniatures Sale: End of an Era?

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The extraordinary sale of Indian miniatures from the Bachofen von Echt collection Wednesday at Sotheby's is one of those events that seem to defy the laws of economics. In an environment still affected by the recession, in which nearly every auction registers a substantial proportion of lots failing to find buyers, 37 out of 38 miniatures sold, often at prices hitherto unattained.

A tide of enthusiasm carried it from the beginning when lot 2, the portrait of an Indian soldier in

SOUREN MELLIKIAN

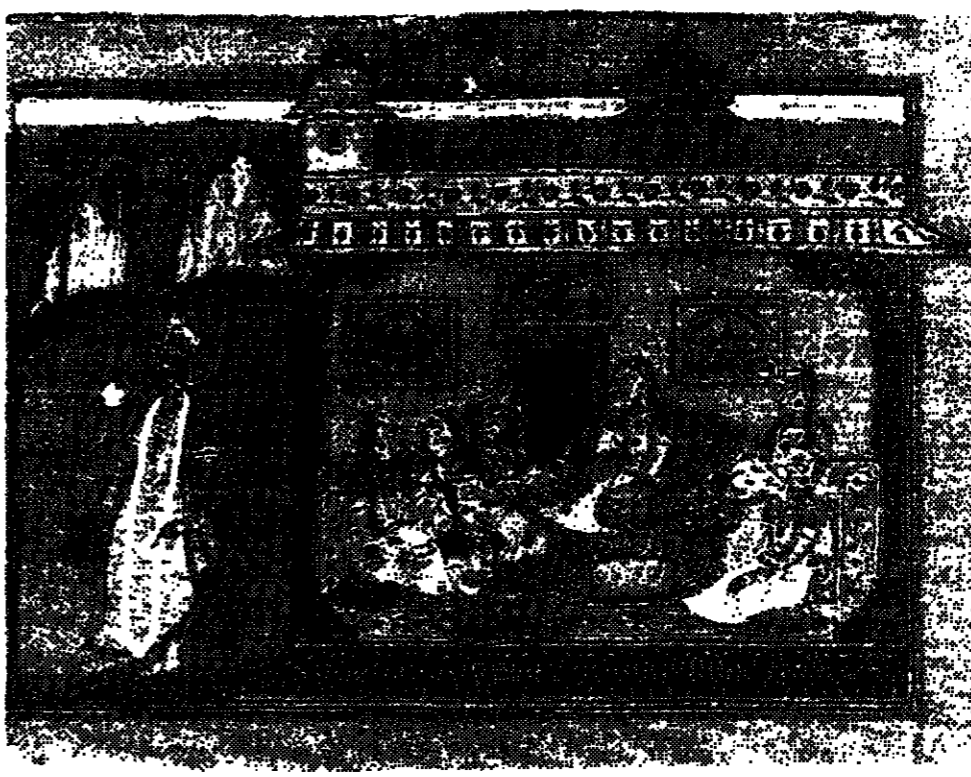
English uniform painted around 1815-16, soared to an unthinkable £46,200 (about \$82,000). This makes it the most expensive ever miniature executed in the Westernizing style by an Indian artist from what is now known as the "Company School."

The name is coined after the East India Company, which virtually ran India by then under de facto British occupation. When last seen at Sotheby's on July 7, 1980, the miniature cost Helena Bachofen £4,180 (then already a large price far above the £500 to £700 estimate).

THE reasons for this financial explosion are multiple. This portrait is considered by many specialists as the finest in a group that was commissioned by the Fraser brothers, William and James, from several Indian artists believed to be from Delhi. The names of some are known but, ironically, not that of the best one, who painted this portrait and three other miniatures in the sale. This makes the record price even more remarkable.

A second factor in the success of the painting and others such as the £26,200 group portrait of three mercenaries recruited by William Fraser to fight on the English side in the 1815 Nepal War, lies in the search work recently carried out. Several studies have focused attention on the school in general and this specific group in particular.

Toby Falk, who catalogued the Bachofen collection, wrote with Mildred Archer a book called "India Revealed. The art and adventures of James and William Fraser 1801-35" in which the miniatures are given a high profile. What could



An illustration from the "Rasamanjari" of 1660-70.

possibly be seen, out of context, as picturesque vignettes done in a decorative style to suit colonial taste, are glamorized by a whiff of adventure and history. Until their sale in 1980, the miniatures remained with the Fraser family. Not much was made of the Fraser provenance at the time. It is now seen as a very significant plus.

The strongest attraction of the Bachofen collection, however, lay in the earlier miniatures in a truly Indian style. Within the first few minutes of the sale, another world record was set for a miniature of the Pahari school — a leaf from a manuscript of the "Rasamanjari" illuminated around 1660-1670.

Most of the other pages are now in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the Dogra Art Gallery in Jammu. There were two in the sale and, of these, the most remarkable is the composition with a woman standing in front of a palace in a highly stylized landscape. It soared to £143,000, closely followed by the other miniature from the same album, which made £121,000.

Both went to an Italian collector who also acquired two paintings from a Pahari-school Ragmala album illustrated later in the 17th century. The miniatures, each

showing a seated figure in a pavilion, respectively climbed to £20,900 and £22,000, well within Falk's estimated bracket, but far above what dealers expected them to go for. With the passage of time, these may come to be seen as bargains. They represent a moment when the Indo-Persian art of the Mogul court painters had been thoroughly absorbed by Hindu art and transformed into a new style.

There was one more relatively accessible price, the £39,600 it took to get one of the best examples of a tiger hunt painted by an artist attached to the Kotah court. Done in 1778 by Hans Raj Joshi, the miniature shows the ruler Umed Singh crouching in a tree-blind with two companions as he takes his aim at a huge tiger. The enchanted forest effect created by the multitude of stylized trees is remarkable.

FEW miniatures of that size and quality remain in private hands. Helena Bachofen said in a telephone interview. Hence, no doubt, the dizzying estimate, £60,000 to £80,000, plus premium. "Right on" is the way a French dealer saw it after the sale. "I can't understand why this one was so cheap," was Helena Bachofen's comment.

ature of the Jammu school attributed to the painter Nainsukh and the £39,600 tiger hunt from the Kotah school.

Had such a sale taken place before the exhibition on "Pahari Masters" put together in 1990 at the Rietberg Museum in Zurich by Eberhard Fischer and Briandri Nath Goswami, prices would certainly have been different, particularly for Nainsukh. Not only did the exhibition show the Pahari school of Panjab at its greatest, but above all the research done jointly over the years by the Swiss German art historian and the Indian scholar whom he considers his master has revolutionized our understanding of its development.

This highlights a crucial factor rarely discussed in connection with the art market — the timing of a sale.

John Bachofen, a financier and businessman who describes himself as a man seizing opportunities, did not choose the moment at random. He believes that the art market is peaking right now. "You should sell when there is very little of quality coming on the market. The auction houses, desperate to get goods, court you," he said.

John Bachofen's view is that any further improvement in the current situation can only be temporary. "It would generate a flood of quality goods from art owners pressed for cash. The dealers have been decimated. They do not get support from the banks anymore. They would never be able to keep up prices."

THIS feeling, coupled with the impossibility of making any further buys on the level he wanted to maintain determined him and his wife to call it a day. "I felt stuck in a dead end. Here we were, lucky enough to have those stupendous works. We wanted to replicate but couldn't."

As an afterthought, John Bachofen mentions a third reason, which is increasingly worrying traditional collectors. "When I started collecting, I bought from the savings of my monthly income. Now prices are reaching such a level that you have to think in terms of capital." When collecting ceases to be a lark to become a burden, the end is in sight. Several professionals expressed the same "end of an era feeling" when considering the remarkable sale. It may well come to be seen as the last of its kind.

Ribera, in Full Mediterranean Splendor

By Kate Singleton

NAPLES — The splendid exhibition of Giuseppe Ribera at the Castel Sant'Elmo not only constitutes a unique opportunity for viewing the formal and pictorial ingenuity of one of the foremost artists of the 17th century, but also acts as a reminder that "Mediterranean" is a more historically proven and cohesive concept than "European."

Born in Jativa in Spain in 1591, Ribera was the quintessential Mediterranean artist in the life that he led no less than in his richly dramatic handling of color and light, or his natural ability in intertwining reality and representation.

By 1611, the artist was already in Italy, initially in Rome, where he was able to absorb the lesson in naturalism expounded in those years by Caravaggio. During the time spent in Rome, Ribera certainly traveled north, visiting Lombardy and Parma for sure, and perhaps other cities close to Venice and its pictorial traditions. Once he had settled in Naples, he produced a number of works of such singular luminosity and chromatic invention that the examples of Titian and Veronese spring to mind.

When Ribera moved to Naples in 1616, the city had been undergoing considerable architectural and urban transformation and renewal, especially as regards ecclesiastical buildings, where the influence of the Counter-Reformation was keenly felt. For a talented young artist, the situation could hardly



Detail from Ribera's "Girl With a Tambourine."

have been more attractive: not only churches and monasteries to be refurbished and decorated, but also commissions from the local aristocracy and the numerous noblemen and entrepreneurs of Spanish origin then resident in the city.

The indigenous painters had somehow failed to develop Caravaggio's earlier teachings, and instead of furthering his inquiries into pictorial "truth" had slipped into forms of mannerism devoid of new ideas and at the best merely decorative in impact. The situation was thus ripe for an artist who could combine the strength of naturalism with the grace that derives

from the absolute mastery of light, color and composition.

During his first decade in Naples, Ribera's paintings speak clearly for his close observations of reality: real men and women, be they portrayed as illustrations of the four senses or as prophets and saints. However, by the late 1630s, his use of color has become less based on contrast than on an all-pervading luminosity that works to particular effect in the large canvases with religious or mythological subjects.

In certain of his later works, Ribera uses color and light to create a more reflective mood. A superb example of this genre is the "Mystical Marriage of Saint Catherine," painted in 1648 and hung to great effect in this exhibition in the rounded room that greets the visitor at the top of an imposing flight of steps. Of particular note in this work, apart from the monumental composition and the delicacy of the flesh tones, is the splendid still-life rendering of a basket of fruit and a rose in the hands of Saint Anne.

Happily, the care with which the paintings in this exhibition, which runs through May 17, have been hung and lit, and the splendors of Castel Sant'Elmo and the neighboring Certosa di San Martino where the artist also worked, testify to the fact that Naples, despite the vicissitudes of history and the difficulties with which it now has to contend, still justifiably retains much of its earlier pride and beauty.

Kate Singleton lives in Italy and writes on cultural affairs.

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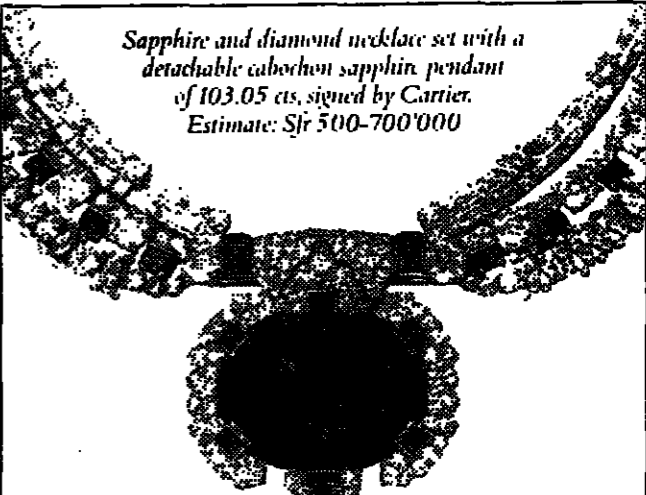
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Mayday for L.A.

The Larger Jury

The infamous Los Angeles videotape... The larger jury...

The anger felt by blacks and whites has unleashed more horrifying consequences... The larger jury...

The trial jurors appear to have bought defense arguments that Rodney King was actually "in full control"...

Whether or not such microanalysis justifies the verdict, it hardly alters the powerful impression plain to any viewer...

The verdict therefore fed suspicions that racism played a big role in the case...

National Tragedy

Just when he—and the nation—needed them most, California law and justice turned against Rodney King.

Along with most who are astonished and outraged by the verdict, we thought that the videotape spoke for itself...

The same jury now would presumably have us believe that its verdict on Wednesday was not a miscarriage of justice...

Similarly, the looting and arson, the killings and the general eruption of racial violence...

waiting for something to happen so that they could go out and destroy people's lives...

A blue-ribbon investigating commission last year confirmed that many Los Angeles police officers hold unhealthy attitudes...

These tenuous gains for credibility are jeopardized by the Wednesday acquittal...

But the larger task for the larger jury remains—to reassure all Americans of the integrity and fairness of the criminal justice system...

The police brutalized Rodney King, Calous criminals, hiding behind honest rage...

What the other, larger jury also knows is that the King verdict brutalized faith in law...

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Bush, Americans of all races need to know that their rights have meaning with or without the presence of videotape machines...

The civil rights statutes in question stem from the Reconstruction era and have been used effectively in the past...

President Bush, however, must go beyond the supercaution, too artfully balanced responses...

It's time for Mr. Bush to throw away the carefully scripted talking points and show that he realizes the magnitude and the horror of what has happened...

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

System Misfires

The highly questionable—and undeniably volatile—jury verdict has unleashed a war-zone of violence, burning and looting that is outrageous, unacceptable and morally wrong...

mere petty pilferage. Consider that for more than two decades—in the aftermath of the Watts riots—people have been trying to figure out how to get more services to the inner city...

—The Los Angeles Times

Stop the Violence

As awful as the verdict was, we must say that the rioting and burning and looting that have washed over Los Angeles in its aftermath are no more acceptable than the original offense...

—The Atlanta Journal



What Greater Crime Than Overt Injustice?

By Terry McMillan

DANVILLE, California—I remember when I first saw that videotape. I wanted to hide my face...

and how it seemed as if overnight L.A. had become a police state...

I have never trusted policemen, even the smiling ones. That badge stands more for badgering than safety...

In the following weeks, I, like millions of others, watched the tape over and over, feeling more enraged each time...

When you feel helpless and angry and there's nowhere to turn for help, you strike out at anybody...

This is America. The land of the free. Home of the brave. Well, I'm not buying into it today...

On Wednesday night, I was at a barbecue at my white neighbor's home...

angers me when I'm told to put my hand over my chest to say the Pledge of Allegiance...

In my mind, there's no greater crime than overt injustice. This one was in color. When four officers go free...

When the verdict from the all-white jury finally came on the news—after a seismologist had gone on and on about earthquakes and aftershocks...

Watching the fires burning on TV, I understood immediately why people resort to violence...

My brother is in prison right now. He was arrested 10 miles from Simi Valley for drunk driving...

When the phone started ringing. When the verdict from the all-white jury finally came on the news...

Not until "what you earn depends on what you can learn" does he hit oratorical stride...

Development of the "the" speeches of candidates is a marvelous thing to watch...

There is a certain parallel to the arguments that went on about Germany in the late 1940s...

It's only a mechanism, he says, but otherwise waste and dispute will lead to an impasse...

Then, the seven-nation industrial summit meeting in Munich, in July will consult with Mr. Yeltsin...

Of course they have to be recognized and provided active diplomatic contacts...

It is impossible and unwise to draw a blueprint so early.

He has a good, inspiring "the" speech, I believe he can do better.

The Bush administration, with its initial reflex of doing business as usual with Moscow...

These are the reminders of centuries of Russian expansionism and resistance by neighbors East and West...

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Now, Assad, Confirm It: Let the Jews Go for Good

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK—At the end of this column is an honor roll, a partial list of those who have fought to liberate that large but often forgotten group of political hostages—the 4,000 Jews of Syria.

For almost 50 years they have been hounded by the secret police, denied the vote, vilified and prevented from getting out of Syria without leaving behind family members as guarantee of return.

Now Hafez Assad, president of Syria and their jailer, puts out word that he may allow them to leave. Every capital understands his motives: to gain political respectability in the West and the credits for weapons and development that go with it.

Mr. Assad did not twitch a muscle until the fall of the Soviet Union deprived him of his most important source of arms and money.

If he does as he says, the world should be glad. But as Soviet political prisoners sometimes said when they were released from their own gulag—glad, but not grateful. It's a critical difference—between wanting freedom to fight all jailers and stuffing their pockets and arsenals.

Mr. Assad and the crimes he commits every day of his reign go far beyond Jewish-Muslim or Syrian-Israeli relations. They involve the unending contest between freedom and despotism. Most of his victims are his fellow Muslims.

This is a short list of some of those crimes. The massacre of thousands of Syrians, the imprisonment and torture of tens of thousands. At least 2,500 political prisoners still rot in his cells, including human rights workers recently rounded up and sentenced to up to 10 years.

The conquest and colonization of Lebanon. Where are the UN resolutions and sanctions against it? Turning Lebanon into a drug-producing and drug-running center for Syrian profit. In a letter to Mr. Assad, 67 American senators urged that between 25 and 35 percent of the heroin imported into the United States come from Syrian-occupied Lebanon.

It's unfortunate that this case, as an acquittal, can never be appealed. I wonder how Rodney King is feeling. I wonder if the jurors would feel differently if he had been their son.

My brother should be back at work. Those jurors should be forced to know what it feels like to be kicked and hit with a baton while lying on concrete. And those policemen should've been behind bars a long time ago. Praying for guidance. Something. A conscience maybe.

Terry McMillan is author of the forthcoming novel "Waiting to Exhale." He contributed this to The New York Times.

Murder. In the opinion of first-rate intelligence specialists, the Pan Am 103 bombing was planned in Syria by a Palestinian terrorist group based there and run by it until being handed off to the Libyans. Perhaps that is one reason Mr. Assad is so eager to help Mouammar Gadhafi escape UN sanctions. Those two—they know an awful lot about each other.

Because of those crimes, all still continuing, the United States must not give Mr. Assad responsibility, strengthen him, take him off the list of terrorist nations—all the distress mistakes it made with his clone, Saddam Hussein. Washington already treats this man as its favorite dictator.

President George Bush and Secretary of State James Baker urged Mr. Assad to free his captives. They belong on the hostage honor roll for that.

And with apologies to those squeezed out by space, some omissions on this list: Stephen Scalet, Assistant Secretary of State Edward Djerjian, former ambassador to Damascus, and his wife, Françoise.

Previous ambassadors there, including Richard Murphy, and the present ambassador, Chris Ross.

Scores of senators, including the 67 who signed the letter on drugs, initiated by Edward Kennedy.

Many members of the House. An American businessman of Syrian-Jewish heritage—Stephen Scalet, who made a quiet trip after his trip to Damascus. And members and supporters of the Council for the Rescue of Syrian Jews.

Please note: The hostage-rescue effort that continues is essentially an all-American endeavor. The rest of the world did not seem to give one thin damn.

The New York Times

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Unwitting Women

PARIS—The Herald says in an editorial: Another attempt was made to enable the fair sex to vote in Parliamentary elections. But the women reckoned too confidently on the generosity of the other sex. The bill was promptly rejected. Women are not to take an active part in the dim of politics. Women in England do not, as a general rule, care about having the right to vote. They are satisfied with their present position. The "strong-minded" urge them to break their chains, and demand their freedom. They have not felt the chains, and they are not aware that they are not free. It is only a small and noisy clique which demands the vote.

1917: German Strikes

LONDON—A correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company learns from German sources that a million workers, the greater part of them women, will cease work today [May 1]. Orders have been given to the police to act with the utmost stringency at the first sign of any disorder. Pamphlets have been circulated all over Germany asking workmen to take part in the revolutionary strikes.

1942: Warning de Gaulle

WASHINGTON—[From our New York edition:] The United States regards General Charles de Gaulle's Free French National Committee at London as representative of French military resistance but the question of its recognition as the national government has never arisen, it was asserted today [May 1]. The close co-operation between the United States and the De Gaulleists will continue for the common purpose of winning the war. The De Gaulleists should be free to select their government. Any attempt by General de Gaulle to give his committee a political complexion would be likely to jeopardize support given to his movement.

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ECONOMIC Business in... CURRENCY R... INTEREST R... and other financial data columns.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen... and other contact information.

MARKET DIARY

Los Angeles Riots Send Stocks Lower

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks ended lower Friday amid concerns about the spread of racial violence across America.

"People are panicking," said Richard Meyer, head of institu-

tional trading at Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., over the riots that followed the acquittal of four white police officers in Los Angeles on charges related to the beating of a black motorist, Rodney King.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 33.03 points, to end at 3,336.08. Volume fell to 181 million shares from 223 million on Thursday.

Declining issues outpaced gainers by a 9-7 margin on the New York Stock Exchange.

"There's no question the violence in Los Angeles is hurting stocks," said John Blair, head trader at County NatWest Securities.

"The full consequences of what's happening still aren't known, and people are concerned about the situation at both a social and political level," he said.

Stock prices were also hurt by news that economic activity in the

manufacturing sector is slowing, traders said. The National Association of Purchasing Management's index of manufacturing conditions fell to 51.3 in April from 54.1 in March.

Economists had expected the index to rise to about 55. Among active issues, Saatchi & Saatchi American depositary receipts paced the Big Board gains, unchanged at 1 1/4.

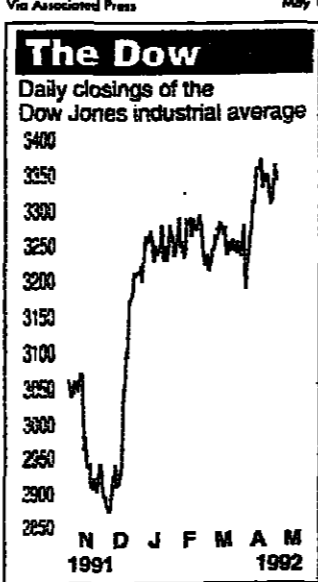
The troubled British advertising agency received favorable mention in a published report that quoted a portfolio manager at Wisconsin Investment Board, an active investor, as saying even a small rise in profit will help the price.

Glaxo Holdings fell 1 to 25 1/2, after a published report that a team of ulcer specialists in Houston said it had discovered the cause, and cure for, peptic ulcers.

The British-based pharmaceutical company makes Zantac, the leading drug for healing ulcers.

Chrysler was the third-most active, down 1/4 to 18 1/2. It reported a first-quarter loss of \$13 million on Thursday, far less severe than the \$598 million shortfall in the like 1990 period.

Stock prices were also hurt by news that economic activity in the



The Dow Daily closings of Dow Jones industrial average

Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. for Dow Jones Averages.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for Standard & Poor's Indexes.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for NYSE Indexes.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for NASDAQ Indexes.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for Dow Jones Bond Averages.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for Market Sales.

Table with columns: Buy, Sell, Short for N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading.

Table with columns: Buy, Sell, Short for S&P 100 Index Options.

Table with columns: Close, Prev. for NYSE Diary.

Table with columns: Close, Prev. for Amex Diary.

Table with columns: Close, Prev. for NASDAQ Diary.

Table with columns: Close, High, Low, Prev., Chg. for EUROPEAN FUTURES.

Table with columns: Close, High, Low, Prev., Chg. for Food.

Table with columns: Close, High, Low, Prev., Chg. for Industrials.

Table with columns: Close, High, Low, Prev., Chg. for Stock Indexes.

Table with columns: Close, High, Low, Prev., Chg. for Dividends.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for Financial.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for 3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE).

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for 3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (LIFFE).

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for 3-MONTH EURO MARKS (LIFFE).

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for 3-MONTH EURO FRANKS (LIFFE).

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for 3-MONTH EURO POUNDS (LIFFE).

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Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for 3-MONTH EURO FRANKS (LIFFE).

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for 3-MONTH EURO POUNDS (LIFFE).

Fed Study Tied to Axa's Buying Plans NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — The Federal Reserve's study of economic

Gains Push Shell Oil Profit Higher HOUSTON (Bloomberg) — Shell Oil Co. posted higher first-quarter earnings Friday on the strength of \$190 million in special gains.

Union Carbide's Indian Assets Seized NEW DELHI (NYT) — A judge in Bhopal ruled Thursday that the court would seize all Indian assets of Union Carbide Corp. because

Time and IBM in Talks on Cable TV NEW YORK (NYT) — Time Warner Inc. and International Business Machines Corp. are in negotiations to join Time Warner's vast software

Ex-Time Chief's Pay: \$15.7 Million WASHINGTON (WP) — Nicholas J. Nicholas, who was ousted as president and co-chief executive of Time Warner Inc. in February, will

For the Record The U.S. Treasury awarded a \$7.8 million contract to the accounting firm KPMG Peat Marwick to open schools of finance and banking in the former Soviet bloc.

U.S. Data and Unrest Undermine Dollar

NEW YORK — The dollar weakened on Friday as a weak economic report from purchasing managers. Some analysts

also said there was selling by foreign investors after reports that rioting had spread from Los Angeles to other cities.

Trading was curtailed in the afternoon when major banks and broker-

was expected to remain quiet on Monday, when London and Tokyo will be closed for holidays.

The dollar weakened earlier as dealers chose to focus on the negative components of Friday's batch of economic data.

March construction spending and the Michigan University consumer confidence survey showed increased growth, but they were

offset by a surprise fall in the April survey of the National Association of Purchasing Management.

Foreign Exchange

age houses let employees leave early to avoid a planned demonstration against the acquittal of four police officers accused of beating a black man in Los Angeles.

Robin Aspinall, senior international economist at J. Henry Schroder Waggoner, said he thought the mixed data were just confirming long-held market suspicions on the economic outlook.

"It's a pretty well-established view that the recovery will be rather slow and there's little scope for a big shock in any of the data coming up," he said.

The dollar ended weaker in London earlier, where traders cited the purchasing managers' report for the weakness.

It closed at 1.6405 DM, down from a 1.6445 DM start and 1.6550 DM at the close on Thursday. It slipped to 132.68 franc from 133.05 and 133.25.

Fear Empties Wall Street

NEW YORK — Activity in New York financial markets dwindled Friday afternoon after many major banks and securities firms let

workers leave early because of growing nervousness about racial unrest following riots in Los Angeles.

Most interdealer bond brokers, which handle most U.S. Treasury securities business, said they were closing at 3 P.M. Foreign exchange trading also came to a halt at mid-afternoon.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table of World Stock Markets with columns: Country, Stock Name, Price, Change.

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U.S. FUTURES

Table of U.S. Futures with columns: Commodity, Price, Change.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Table of U.S. / AT THE CLOSE with columns: Commodity, Price, Change.

Indicates markets that were closed Friday, prices shown are from April 30.

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Friday's Price

EUROPE

Hachette-Matra Link Seen in Recapitalization

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS—Hachette SA, stung by huge losses on its failed venture into French television, said it would announce on Tuesday details of a 2.8 billion franc (\$502 million) recapitalization and a reorganization that analysts believe could involve a merger with Matra SA, the defense contractor.

Trading in shares of Hachette and Matra were suspended on Thursday pending next week's announcement. Jean-Luc Lagardere, who is chairman of both companies and owns large stakes in each, has said he was considering merging Matra with Hachette ever since La Cinq filed for bankruptcy in January, and analysts said they expected a tie to be announced soon.

Matra on Wednesday reported a 58 percent decline in net profit, to 252 million francs, in 1991, dragged down by weakness in its transport and auto electronics units. But in contrast with Hachette, Managing Director Frederic D'Allest said Matra's net indebtedness was less than 500 million francs.

Hachette blamed its losses squarely on La Cinq, saying the channel cost it 3.54 billion francs over the last two years.

Hachette's sales last year rose slightly, to 30.41 billion francs, from 30.05 billion. Managing Director Jacques Lehn said the rest of Hachette's operations were holding up relatively well and added that the outlook for 1992 was reasonably good. But he said the company could not pay a dividend for 1991 after the huge loss.

Hachette said Mr. Lagardere would give a news conference on the financial restructuring on Tuesday.

Hachette's debts are estimated at between 7 billion and 11 billion francs, mostly run up through purchases of U.S. magazine and distribution businesses just as the American economy was slipping into recession.

Hafnia to Reduce Assets After Spurning Skandia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COPENHAGEN—Hafnia Holding A/S will have to reduce assets and concentrate on its core insurance business in order to secure a healthy future after rejecting a takeover bid by Skandia AB of Sweden, a key shareholder said Friday.

The Hafnia board late Thursday backed a plan to keep the company in Danish hands through a 1.5 billion-kroner (\$235 million) rights issue, which major shareholders have guaranteed. The move caused plans to create a giant Scandinavian insurance company and raised questions about the futures of several concerns.

Hafnia's chairman, Ebbe Christensen, who had supported the Skandia bid, said he would step down after the next general meeting. Flemming Skov Jensen, director of the wage earners' pension fund LD, which led the shareholder resistance to Skandia's offer, said Hafnia must have a smaller balance sheet.

"Hafnia's future will be to develop as an insurance enterprise, but with a slightly smaller balance than today," he said.

Michael Hoffmann, share manager at the firm Benzon & Benzon, said one possible result of Hafnia's rejection of Skandia could be a merger of Skandia and Balica Holding A/S. That way Skandia could buy Hafnia's 33.5 percent stake in Balica and Balica could buy Hafnia's 14.8 percent stake in Skandia, he said.

Hafnia's B shares rose 30 kroner, to 250, on Friday and its thinly traded A shares jumped 42 kroner, to 325, Balica rose 15, to 635.

But a report in Boersens Nyheds Magasin on Friday said Hafnia cannot sell its Skandia stake in isolation from its partners UNI Storebrand and Skandia's Enskilda Banker. A.B. Hafnia and UNI Storebrand bought Skandia shares from SE Banken in December in a bid to force a merger of Hafnia and Skandia, with UNI Storebrand getting Skandia's reinsurance business.

(AFX, AP, Reuters)

Lasmo Plans Ultramar Asset Offering

Reuters

LONDON—Lasmo PLC said Friday that it was preparing an initial public offering of shares in the oil refining and marketing assets of Ultramar PLC, which it acquired last year.

The British oil company said it had not closed the door on an outright sale of the assets, which consist of oil refineries and petroleum stations in California and eastern Canada, but oil analysts said the news implied that Lasmo had had trouble finding buyers at the right price.

The company said it was filing a shelf registration in the United States for an initial public offering of all the shares in a new company, Ultramar Corp., formed to take over the operations. Lasmo said it expected net proceeds to total \$950 million to \$1.05 billion.

Lasmo has said it would dispose of all Ultramar assets other than its oil and gas exploration and production activities. It has already sold Ultramar's shipping interests for \$125 million and said it expected a further \$100 million in proceeds from real estate sales.

IRAN: Atmosphere of Uncertainty Hampers Search for Foreign Capital

(Continued from first finance page)

Foreign letters of credit. Also, it is almost impossible for foreign companies to transfer the profits they earn in local currency out of the country.

President Hashemi Rafsanjani, who campaigned in 1989 on a prosperity platform, has tried to follow guidelines from the International Monetary Fund and eliminate government subsidies, rationalize the exchange rates, reduce inflation and put industry back into private ownership.

Soon after becoming president, he pushed a reelected parliament to approve \$27 billion in foreign borrowing as part of the country's five-year plan. So far, however, Iran has been able to attract only \$7 billion, in part because as an oil-producing country and a member

of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries it is deemed too rich to qualify for government-to-government loans.

The government also hopes to stimulate growth by the privatization of companies seized during the revolution. Since 1990 it has floated shares in about 70 companies.

In the 1990 budget year, the gross domestic product rose about 9 percent, but last year the growth rate was about 5 percent. This year it is expected to be slightly lower, primarily because of lower oil prices.

The most pressing priority for Iran, Mr. Adeli says, is to mend its three-tiered exchange rate and eliminate costly subsidies.

Food staples are now sold as if they were imported at the official rate of 70 rials to the dollar, and some state corporations are given

foreign exchange at the commercial rate of 600 rials. But the free-market rate, which is used by the private sector, is about 1,440 rials to the dollar.

Some bazaar merchants and high-ranking government officials have gotten rich on the system, buying goods at the official rate and selling them for 20 times as much.

Mr. Rafsanjani and his aides hope that his apparent landslide victory in the first round of parliamentary elections on April 10 will give him the mandate to make deep

and painful — changes in the economy that will in turn attract foreign investment.

"I'd like to see the changes as soon as possible," said Mr. Adeli, 39. "We have to say: 'We don't have enough money to subsidize you. We don't have this. We don't have that.' The people may not be

able to absorb it all at once, but they will be able to eventually."

But the government has to move quickly enough to satisfy potential investors and lenders but slowly enough to avoid fomenting rebellion. When it lifted subsidies on chicken last year, the price jumped more than 1,200 percent. Mysterious fires erupted in the central bazaar in Tehran last summer, an ominous message to merchants who have gotten rich on the revolution.

Finance Minister Mohsen Nourbakhsh acknowledged that Iran was facing an uphill struggle in its campaign to make itself attractive to outside investors. "Security and confidence of investors is basically a psychological issue, and the passage of time is necessary," he said. "There are no measures you can take to alleviate the perception."

Heavies By Rosalind Pavan

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down words.

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

Solution to Puzzle of April 25-26

Grid showing the solution to the crossword puzzle from April 25-26.

NASDAQ

Friday's Prices NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, portions of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Table of NASDAQ stock prices for various companies.

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Table of stock prices for various companies.

Vertical sidebar containing various market news snippets and advertisements.

Market Guide

Table providing a market guide with various indicators.

NYSE

Friday's Closing Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

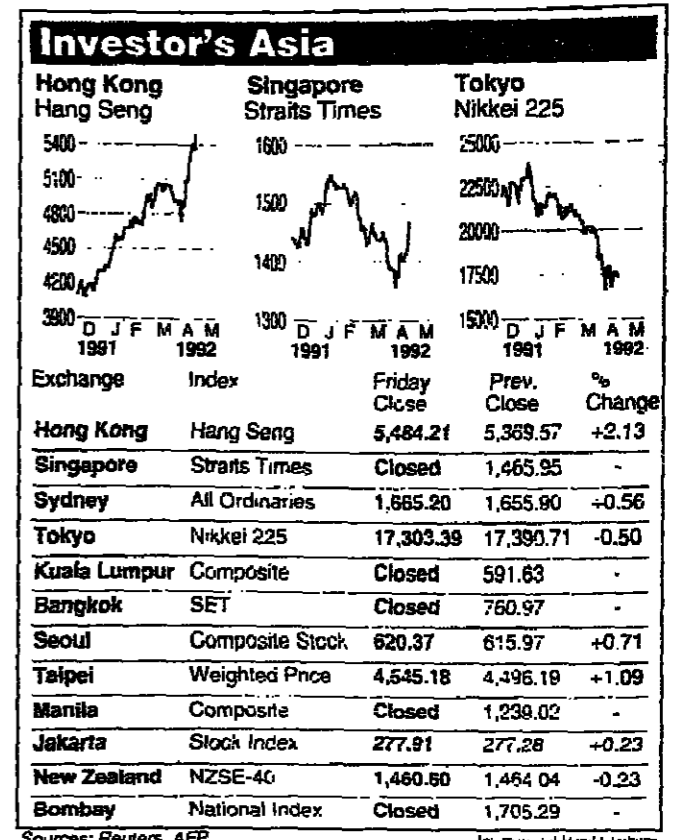
(Continued)

Table of NYSE stock prices including columns for High, Low, Open, Close, and Change. Includes sub-sections for NYSE High-Lows and AMEX High-Lows.

Table of international stock prices including columns for High, Low, Open, Close, and Change. Includes sub-sections for NYSE High-Lows and AMEX High-Lows.

Weak Japanese Results Darken Stock Outlook

Weak Japanese Results Darken Stock Outlook. TOKYO—Japanese companies this month will issue their bleakest earnings reports in more than a decade, and the Tokyo stock market is bracing for further damage from the flood of dreary news, analysts said Friday. The Nikkei stock average has fallen 25 percent this year, and analysts said it could fall a further 15 percent in May after the earnings reports are released. The Nikkei average fell 87.32 points on Friday, or 0.5 percent, to 17,303.39.



Very briefly: Hong Kong banks cut lending and deposit interest rates, rumors of which boosted the already spiking stock market, pushing the Hang Seng blue-chip stock index 114.64 points to a record 5,484.21, up 2.1 percent for the day and 27.6 percent so far this year. Taiwan announced an amnesty for an estimated 30,000 illegal foreign workers to persuade them to surrender to authorities by May 10 for deportation without fines or imprisonment. Taiwan's booming foreign trade and expanded investment activity will propel economic growth to 7 percent this year, officials said. South Korea's outstanding foreign debt has topped \$40 billion for the first time in five years, rising to \$40.18 billion at the end of February because of the country's rising trade deficits, the Bank of Korea said. Toshiba Corp. is negotiating with International Business Machines Corp. and Apple Computer Inc. on a joint project to develop multimedia software, the Nihon Keizai newspaper said. Tokyo's consumer price index rose 2.9 percent in April from a year earlier, the steepest rise in four months for the closely watched inflation gauge, partly reflecting price increases at the start of a new fiscal year. Moody's Investor Service is reviewing the Aal long-term debt rating of Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd. for possible downgrading because of deteriorating asset quality at the world's largest bank.

Japan Seen Shunning U.S. Refunding

JAPAN—Japanese investors and securities houses are likely to play a small role in next week's U.S. Treasury refunding because their profits have been hit hard by the two-year slump at home, bond dealers said Friday. Institutional investors in Japan, which typically bought 30 percent or more of Treasury auctions in the mid- to late 1980s, are expected to buy less than 10 percent of the \$36 billion refunding. They were estimated to have bought only about 6.5 percent of the \$36 billion February auction. Japanese have become so timid after recent stock plunges slashed their unrealized profits, said Kazumasa Ueno, deputy general manager of Nikko Securities Co., bond dealer. "With investor initiatives shrinking in the face of a sluggish stock market, Japanese investors are allocating less funds, not only to U.S. Treasuries but to securities in general."

China Warns Hong Kong on Airport

HONG KONG—China urged Hong Kong on Friday to control the cost of its multibillion dollar airport project, warning that overruns could mean heavy burdens for its future government under Beijing. The Beijing-funded China News Service, which serves as a spokesman for China in the British colony, criticized the 46.3 billion Hong Kong dollar (\$5.96 billion) cost of the airport, which was made public Thursday. The figure, which does not include related projects such as road and rail links with central Hong Kong, was 1.5 billion Hong Kong dollars above the estimate provided in July, the news service said.

AMEX

Friday's Closing Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Table of AMEX stock prices including columns for High, Low, Open, Close, and Change.

Table of international stock prices including columns for High, Low, Open, Close, and Change.

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One-Year Euroyen Rate Futures

TOKYO—The Tokyo International Financial Futures Exchange said Friday it plans to list one-year Euroyen interest rate futures by mid-July. The only Euroyen rate futures now listed on the exchange are of three-month term. Also listed are options on the three-month Euroyen futures, three-month Eurodollar rate futures, and dollar-yen futures. The new futures will give financial institutions and companies flexibility in avoiding risks of interest-rate fluctuations associated with spot transactions, exchange officials said. There also will be arbitrage trading between the different types of yen rates, the officials said.

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THE MONEY REPORT

Seeking Bright Spots Amid the Global Dullness

Outlook

Selected experts in economics and investment give their opinions, month by month, of the outlook for the world's major economies, currencies and financial markets.



By less exacting standards than its own, Singapore is buoyantly healthy. Miron Minkhat, economic research director, Baring Securities (Hong Kong)

By its own lofty standards Singapore is on the verge of recession or at least exhibiting symptoms of "growth recession." The economy expanded by a "mere" 6.7 percent in 1991 and is expected to register "modest" growth of 4.6 percent in the current year.

The mood is definitely downbeat. Local people invoke the ghost of the 1985 recession and appear to have lost the appetite for borrowing and spending.

By less exacting standards, however, the country qualifies as a symbol of economic health. There is ample liquidity, interest rates are low, inflation is effectively nonexistent, the current account balance is firmly in positive territory, foreign exchange reserves are climbing steadily and the infrastructure is superior.

There is reason to believe that when the global economy will shift into higher gear, the well-balanced Singapore machine will

respond vigorously. The stock market is cheap in historical terms and presents, from a medium-term perspective, an attractive opportunity to risk-averse investors.



Unless GNP growth tops 6 percent, there is little left to go for in the U.S. equity market. Gerald Holtzham, chief international economist, Lehman Brothers, London

Japanese interest rates have moved down a little and so has the yen since I last wrote but not by much. Disregard optimistic statements by Japanese officials and politicians and assertions that lower interest rates are not necessary to stop a slide in the Japanese economy and stock market. I still believe short term interest rates in Japan will dip below 4 percent and the yen will weaken further against the dollar and the Deutsche mark.

A few percent. Meanwhile, if there is a disappointment, the market is vulnerable to a correction and bonds could go better. In Europe, it is beginning to dawn on all investors that despite the slowdown in all the economies and the prospect of very slow growth continuing for some time, there is little prospect of interest rate relief.

With little prospect of currency realignments or big capital gains in European bond markets, if you must have exposure, the answer is obvious: Go for yield. Italian bonds are as good as anything just now.



Japan's bubble is well and truly burst; even so, we do not expect an overly severe slump. Hirohiko Okamura, chief economist, Nomura Research Institute, Tokyo

A glance at the Japanese economy as at the start of April 1992 reveals a number of extraordinary circumstances including a third consecutive month in which the money supply has declined and a severe slump in the stock market.

Even so, we do not expect this situation to develop into an overly severe slump. First, the long-term interest rate has already fallen to around the 5.5-6 percent level, and the short-term interest rate fell to the 4.4-5 percent level in April. Second, while we may expect the deterioration in the level of corporate profit to continue through the first half of fiscal 1992, the second half of the year should see the downturn leveling off.

Third, we expect real fixed capital formation by the public sector during the first six months of fiscal 1992 to grow by some 15 percent.



Good value is available in the British, German and French stock markets. Nigel Conning, senior investment manager, ANZ Grindlays Bank, Jersey

The equity market in the U.S. remains uneasily poised ahead of evidence of satisfactory earnings growth as, without this, there is little justification for further multiple expansion. The first quarter figures released so far have been encouraging without being conclusive, and it is now possible that we shall see a period of inactivity, or even a slight decline, in the overall market.

Keeping It by Signing It Away

By David C. Lanchner

To protect wealth from taxes, creditors or legal challenges, many lawyers and financial professionals recommend signing it away in offshore centers like the Channel Islands, the Bahamas or Gibraltar.

Under U.S. law, however, offshore trusts owned by citizens, whether expatriate or resident, are subject to the same tax regime as domestic funds.

What gives offshore trusts their global appeal is protection from legal challenges. In common law countries, for example, wives can successfully contest the terms of wills if they can convince a jury that they have been inadequately provided for.

lesser extent elsewhere," says Ron Rudman, a principal at Engel & Rudman, a Denver law firm that has set up many offshore trusts.

According to Mr. Rudman, it is increasingly dangerous for doctors, lawyers and engineers to hold all their assets directly.

"Malpractice awards are huge and frequently cannot be covered by insurance. But if a professional transfers some assets to an offshore trust he is protected," says the lawyer. The offshore trust strategy would also be useful for a businessman who might at some point have to take on heavy personal guaran-

tees or who could get involved in a risky business venture. Apart from the offshore centers, many countries don't recognize the division between individual assets and trust assets. Most countries do, fortunately, recognize the legal codes of the offshore centers. In many common law countries where the division between assets is recognized — such as the United States — protections are not as strong as in the offshore financial centers. As a result, trust assets can be attached to satisfy financial claims, says Mr. Rudman.

financial claims. If there are no questions about solvency or overall debt, then offshore centers consider trusts separate estates that are free from all future claims on the assets of the fund's creator.

This protection has proven adequate, according to lawyers, but some offshore centers, such as the Cayman Islands, the Bahamas and the Cook Islands, have nonetheless recently taken steps to further strengthen the security of trust accounts.

"It is conceivable that there would be a dispute about when claims against an estate became legitimate," says Mr. Rudman. "So these offshore centers have tried to dispel the uncertainty by introducing statutes of limitations beyond which legal challenges to the trusts cannot be made."

In the Cook Islands — where the statute was drafted by Mr. Rudman's firm — challenges must occur in the first three years of a trust's life. In the Bahamas, lawsuits must be brought within the first two years. And in the Cayman Islands, challenges are only valid within the trust's first six years. To avoid becoming dumping grounds for ill-gotten gains, all three offshore centers claim to scrutinize the legitimacy of recently established trusts funded by recently convicted criminals. While these provisions can provide some extra comfort, investors should note that the financial, legal and accounting infrastructure of these smaller offshore centers does not match what is available in older centers like the Channel Islands.

What gives offshore trusts their global appeal are protections from legal challenges of all sorts. Traditionally, individuals establishing offshore trusts focused on inheritance.

The key to successful offshore asset protection is a clean balance sheet at the time the trust is set up. All of the offshore centers have rules against financial fraud, the deliberate avoidance of creditors or other attempts to sidestep legitimate fi-

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

May 1, 1992

Questions qualified by funds listed. Not all asset values are reported by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.

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Table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, currency, and other details. Includes sections for 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS', 'Other Funds', and 'Funds Service'.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 52 12.

